THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

WE MAKE room for the following certificates to Sir George Campbell's Parliamentary career. The *World*, a rising London paper, says:

"Sir George Campbell is an even more intolerable affliction in the House of Commons than that other Indian bore, Sir George Balfour. Sir George Campbell is a new star, and he bids fair to outshine that which Kincardinshire caused to rise on the luckless House. As in English history, George II., is, on the whole, more unendurable than George I. With the wrath and vexation of soul occasioned by the nightly babbling of Sir George Balfour there is mingled something of commiseration. There is a piteous troubled look on his face the while he gabbles which suggest that he is rather sinned against than sinning, and gives color to the current tradition that he is literally possessed with the demon Talk and must, how painful soever to himself, do a certain amount of task work every night. Sir George Campbell has not this excuse. He, a new member, not yet a Session old, deliberately and voluntarily puts himself forward to instruct the House on all possible subjects, and brings to the performances of the self-imposed task one of the most disagreeable and irritating voices a man was ever gifted with. Sir George Balfour is, for the reason hinted at above, hopeless. But Sir George Campbell is not yet hardened in guilt, and as he comes to us with a high reputation, well earned in India, a word in season may save him from losing all chance of distinction by degenerating into a bore. Will he, if not for his own sake, for pity's sake, take to heart Sir John Bennett's pregnant saying, and remember that we like a Scotchman—h'm!—occasionally?"

The *Pioneer's* London Correspondent says:

"For so young a member Sir George has accumulated a surprising quantity of unpopularity. It has not broken out yet, but if he goes on being wise at the same rate, there will be a rebellion some of these days. And after all the House of Commons will have some justification. Sir George is so very omniscient, he knows so much and talks so much. If your vocation is to set everybody right, you should not do it in a voice that sets their teeth on edge. There is an intelligible and even etymological antipathy to oratory that issues through the nose. If I come across the Member for Kirkcaldy I shall certainly, for old acquaintance sake, give him the advice to practise with pebbles in his mouth by the "resounding shore."

The *Indian Statesman's* London Correspondent has the following:

"Sir George Campbell spoke upon this matter of the Prince's trip, as indeed he goes upon almost every matter that comes before the House. I see that the *World* has already pointed him out as having the elements of a first-class bore in him, and entreated him to avoid his doom while there is yet time. I fear the *World* has spoken to deaf ears. Sir George is possessed by a demon which compels him to unpack his heart in words upon all subjects that come before him. Despite his acuteness and natural ability, he is certain to be a complete failure in English politics from his lack of patience and his narrowness of outlook. He never knows any more about a subject than the one point which happens to be immediately before him; thus, though he arouses hope and expectation by the keenness of his first glance, and at times by the depth to which it penetrates, those feelings are speedily replaced by despair when it becomes apparent, as it always does, that his intelligence is like a ray of sunlight shooting into a darkened room through a chink in a shutter. It illuminates a single spot intensely enough, but all around the darkness is a deep as before. It is pretty to look at, but practically useless."

But Sir George is irrepressible.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM in Bombay has produced one good feature. There is less of race or class feeling than one had reason to expect. In one ward, says the *Times of India*, with a great number of European voters the European candidate received only three votes—not all of them we believe European—while to a native candidate were accorded some twenty-eight European votes. In another ward the European candidate secured only forty-three votes from Europeans and natives alike, while one of the native candidates received some twenty-five European votes—more than half that small total. The more the Europeans and natives go hand in hand, the better for the country.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of Madras in delivering a judgment said that he was sorry that the mischievous provision in the new Limitation Act, which makes the cause of action in the case of bonds or notes payable on demand arise at the time of demand instead of on the day of the transaction as was the case under the old law, ever got into the statute book. His Lordship was sure that this was throwing the law into utter uncertainty. Mr. Justice Forbes concurred.

THE ARGUS tells us of a curiosity at Melbourne in the shape of a variegated boy. He is of Kaffir parentage, and of the undoubted African type, but his skin is mottled. The white portions are exactly like the skin of a European, and the dark portions are of a rich brown hue. The hair, too, is partly black and partly white, and the mottling extends even to the edges of the eyes, upon each of which there is a white speck, which however does not in the least affect his power of vision. He is strong, well made, healthy and intelligent. He is believed to be about 13 years old, and was (of course) for some time exhibited by Barnum in America.

THE PESHWAR Correspondent of the *Indian Public Opinion* gives it as a rumour that the British Government had sent Rs. 12,000 each to Sheredil Khan, to the son of Ghazu Khan, Dairwaila, and the Khan of Bajour, with letters. The money and letters were intercepted in transit by the men of the Moolla Sahib of Swat, who took them to the latter. The Moolla Sahib was very much annoyed with the parties to whom the money and letters were transmitted, and summoned Sheredil Khan for the purpose of expressing his anger to him. The money and letters have been retained by the Moolla Sahib. What is the meaning of all this? Why was the money remitted?

IT IS stated that "Don Quixote" which first appeared in 1606, has passed through 1175 editions. Of these, 417 were Spanish, 301 English, 169 French, and 70 German.

TUESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE FRIEND OF BURMA thus comments on the Burman policy of the Government of India:

"Calmly reflecting on his conduct in the late negotiations with the Court of Burma we cannot but recognise in it a dignity which is willing neither to give nor take offence readily. The language used by him in the late resolutions regarding Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission displays the *calm* of an English Statesman who knows his duty to himself and his neighbour and is resolved to do it; and notwithstanding that we cannot quite agree with him in all he has done regarding the Burmese imbroglio we cannot but feel that his conduct in the matter has been shaped in the way we have indicated and not with the view to obtain the applause of an unthinking and at times, an unscrupulous press. Lord Northbrook has introduced a new regime into India in regard to our dealings with native princes which, though not in keeping with preconceived ideas on the subject, formed from the high handed action of some of his predecessors, is based on principles of justice and moderation and must ultimately redound to his credit. Time will prove the justness of our view."

We say—amen!

A MOST convincing proof of the present unpopularity of service in the Native Army is the fact of the number of men, who take their discharge from it, and likewise retire on invalided pension. Even the martial castes and classes do not care to take Military Service under the British Government and retain it! The cause is not far to seek. The men receive no sympathy from their officers.

THE REV. JAMES ROSS, Secretary of the Indian Disestablishment Society, has been writing some excellent articles in the *Friend of India* on the question of Church and State. The following extract gives in brief a summary of his position:—

"I submit, then, (1), that the teaching of religion as a Department of Government is beyond the power and functions of Government, because religion is a matter between a man and his Maker, not between Government and its subjects. (2), It is an unworkable Department of Government, because Government can never really know, by any system of inspection, whether it is doing its work properly. (3) The existence of a Department of religion is *unjust*, because it teaches a religion the truth of which Government does not and cannot infallibly certify; and is supported by money taken from people who believe that religion to be false, and which can never be shown to secure the results which Government aims at securing. It is a Department which is *unnecessary*, because the people who want religious teaching will always have motive enough to enable them to secure it, and those who don't want it are not likely to take it because it is offered by Government."

We subscribe to every word of the above.

DR. BONAVIA in his last annual report on the Horticultural Garden of Oudh says that heavy manuring is of doubtful advantage, and that the Chinese method of manuring for each crop, without waste of manure, and only in sufficient quantity for that crop, is the wisest and most economical method of utilizing manures. Of course, every kind of soil requires a special experience in order to gain a knowledge of its wants and capabilities.

THE FOLLOWING extract from a letter from Mr. Brassey, Member for Hastings, gives a nice picture of the imperial establishment of Turkey:

"The authorised civil list of the Sultan is about 1,200,000*l.*, and by means of various more or less arbitrary grants it is actually little short of 2,000,000*l.* a year. All along the shores of the Bosphorus vast palaces and elaborate kiosks occur in succession at a distance of a little more than a mile apart. Some of these buildings are furnished in the most costly style. The daily dinner of the Sultan—he always dines alone—consists of ninety-four dishes; and ten other meals are prepared in case it should be his fancy to partake of them. He has eight hundred horses, seven hundred wives, attended and guarded by three hundred and fifty eunuchs. For this enormous household forty thousand oxen are yearly slaughtered; and the perveyors are required to furnish daily two hundred sheep, one hundred lambs or goats, ten calves, two hundred hens, two hundred pairs of pullets, one hundred pairs of pigeons, and fifty green geese. Between the profligate luxury of the establishment of the sovereign and the miserable proverty of too many of his subjects the contrast is truly melancholy. The incomes of the principal Minister of State are such as would grievously shock the radical reformers of our own country. The salary of the Grand Vizier is 30,000*l.*; of the Minister of Finance, 15,000*l.*; of the Minister of Public Works, 11,000*l.*; and so in proportion for the other principal Ministers."

No wonder that the Turkish exchequer has come to a dead-lock.

WE LEARN from the *Siam Weekly* that the Emperor of Japan ordered last year, through the Japanese Consul at Milan, from the Italian painter Ugolini, the life-size portraits of all European emperors, kings, and presidents, for the adornment of his residence at Takio. At the same time, portraits of the Mikado and his wife were ordered, and the photo graphs sent to Italy for the purpose. The work is now completed and a dozen or so of the pictures are exhibited in the permanent Art Exposition at Milan. The portrait of the Mikado and the Empress have been already sent to Japan, and have given such satisfaction there that it is intended to found in Japan an Italian school of painting, and to call a number of Italian artists as professors.

PROFESSOR Clifford, an eminent English authority, asserts that the end of all things will come through the loss of heat in the sun, and Professor Proctor, another English *scientist*, declares that the earth will fall into the sun and be consumed. Many who from their ordinary mode of life here have had reason to expect a hot hereafter will no doubt stand up for Professor Proctor. According to the Hindu Sastras the earth will be burnt up when twelve suns will appear to consume it.

ADVERTING to the Dacca Municipality the *Bengal Times* says: "In Calcutta and elsewhere publicity is courted, here it is shunned. In Calcutta, men of intelligence, substance, position and influence, are deemed eligible for the Town Council—for that is what the Justices really constitute—in Dacca the sole qualification is malleability. It is an open question now, among some few who would gladly serve the interests of the town, whether connection with the Municipal Committee means an enviable distinction or an undesirable disgrace, and we have heard several declare it a regular farce." We sympathize with our contemporary.

WEDNESDAY 4TH AUGUST.

IN DECIDING an appeal from a decision of the Joint-Magistrate of Serampore sentencing an absent defendant for breach of some municipal bye-law Mr. Justice Markby says: "It seems, clear to us that, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, an accused person cannot be proceeded against *ex parti*. Indeed, the Government Pleader, who appears in the case, does not consider that he can support this conviction and it must be therefore set aside. The fine, if paid must be refunded to the accused person."

A FRANKFORT JOURNAL of the 30th June says: 'In the streets yesterday great excitement was caused by the appearance of a Chinese in his national costume. It was General Wang Ching Jong, of Shanghai, stopping at the Union Hotel, sent here, by the order of his Government, to Messrs. Krupp to arrange purchase of cannon." So the Chinese are looking up.

IT IS STATED that the Queen in Council has promulgated orders sanctioning bye-laws for the compulsory attendance of children at school, made with the approval of the Education Department, under the 74th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, by the School Boards of several towns and parishes.

THE TIMES says that an Act of Parliament has just received the Royal assent, amending the law as to punishment for the falsification by clerks, officers, servants, and others of their employers' accounts, books, writings, or documents. It is to be read with

the 24th and 25th Vict., C 96. It is now provided that if any of the persons mentioned shall wilfully, and with intent to defraud, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify any book, paper, writing, valuable security, or account, which belongs to or is in the possession of his employer, or has been received by him on behalf of his employer or shall wilfully and with intent to defraud make or concur in making any false entry in or permit or alter or concur in any particular, then in every such case the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and be liable to penal servitude for seven years, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR has quashed the judgment of Mr. Marsden fining Mr. Louis Rs. 20 for non-registration of the birth of a child. Mr. Lowe stated that he was unable to support the conviction, there having been no evidence taken or recorded in the case by Mr. Marsden. The conviction was accordingly set aside, and the Court ordered the fine to be refunded.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has made a very sensible move. It has abolished the Alienation Department, which was the old Inam Commission, a fruitful engine of injustice and oppression. It is stated that the work of this unpopular department is to be distributed amongst the Collectors of the different zillahs of the Bombay Presidency.

THE RUSSIAN Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular to the heads of universities and schools, directing their attention to the revolutionary and Communistic propaganda, which is being actively carried on among the students and pupils of the various schools throughout the Russian empire—

"The Minister states that the movement has extended to more than thirty-seven Russian provinces, and that judicial enquiry had led to the discovery that in several provinces parents are the principal instigators. The Minister, in his circular, quotes the following passage from a note addressed to him by the Minister of Justice:—"the rapid progress of the propaganda may be attributed, first, to the fact that the activity of the agitators did not meet with any sufficient check from society, which, without realising the importance and aim of these criminal tendencies, regarded them with apathy and sometimes even with sympathy; and, secondly that the young persons who constitute the main body of the propagandists do not meet with any resistance from the men, among whom they live and grow."

It is stated that during last May 2,234 fires, of which 292 proceeded from political causes, took place in Russia.

THURSDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE DEATH-RATE has again increased in Calcutta. The mortuary return of the Town for the week ending the 24th July gives a total of 239 deaths, whereas the same in the previous week was 192. Fever is rampant. The total number of deaths from fever during the week was 118.

THE BEHAR HERALD hopes that the managership of Cooch Behar estate, lately held by Mr. Bradbury, who has been just appointed a Joint Magistrate in that state, will be conferred upon a Native. In a Native State the native agency ought to be employed chiefly, if not exclusively.

BABU ISSUR CHUNDER MITTER has been again transferred from Baraset to the Sudder Station of 24 Pergunnas and a Civilian appointed to that subdivision. Was there no other Deputy Magistrate fit to succeed him?

WE CONGRATULATE Moulvi Abdul Luteef on his appointment to the new First Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, the salary of which is fixed at Rs. 800 per month.

THE FLOODS of the Garonne and Adom have inflicted most serious loss upon France. The loss sustained in and round Toulouse alone is estimated at from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS in Bombay have resulted in the return of a majority of Native Commissioners. We take from *Native Opinion* the following list:

WARD NO. 1—Fort, Colaba and Esplanade.
Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. S. Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Mr. J. M. Maclean. Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee.

WARD No 2—Market, Mandvie, and Chuckla.
Mr Fazulbhoy C. Ganjee, The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nasserjee, Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee, Master.

WARD No. 3—Dhobie Talao, Pannuswady and Bhooleshwar.
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr Jugwandas Purshotumdas. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok

WARD No. 4—Dongrey and Oomercarry.
Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, Mr. Ardasir Merwanjee Sett, Mr. Hajee Currim Sulleman,

WARD No. 5—Koombharwadda, Byculla. Kharra Talao and Camateepura.
Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Edwin Freborn, Mr. Chubildas Lallooobhoy.

WARD No 6—Khetwady, Girgaum and Chowpaty.
Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. Venayek R. Luxmonjee, Mr. Janardun Gopall.

WARD No. 7—Walkeshwur and Mahalaxmee.
Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. K. R. Kama, Mr. John Macfarlane.

WARD No. 8—Mazagon and Farwarri.
Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai

WARD No. 9—Parell, Sion, and Sewree.
Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WARD No. 10—Mahim and Worlee.
Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA has received from the Bombay Government the following laconic answer to its letter on the subject of the recent agrarian disturbances in that Presidency:—

Judicial Department.
MEMO.

Mr. Shivram Hari Sathe, Honorary Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, is informed, in reply to his letter No. 40, dated the 28th June 1875, that prior to the receipt of his letter, the subject of it had been considered by Government, and an enquiry ordered into the origin and causes of the late disturbances.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

16th July 1875.

The mode of reply adopted is simply impertinent. It is a pity that the Bombay Government has not conceded a Commission of Enquiry as prayed for by the Sabha.

APROPOS of the above *Native Opinion* says:

The *Patriot* would not have even a Local Commission of inquiry but would wish the Government of India to appoint one instead. "Such a Commission," he says, "would be free from local bias and would consequently command the confidence of the public." This is quite true. But *Patriot* forgets that it is the action of the Government of India that has frustrated the good results expected from the humane land-policy introduced by Sir Philip Wodehouse and it is therefore not likely that the Government of India would voluntarily take such a step.

Mr. Ellis is no longer in the Supreme Council, and we had therefore hoped that the Government of India would now do justice to the land question of Bombay.

FRIDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

SOME CHINESE carpenters have come to Darjeeling and are said to be working away steadily. The local *News* says, "that if a few dozen, or even hundreds, of Chinese artizans were to find their way to these hills, they would certainly get through much more work than the carpenters from the plains ever could or would, and would ask, at all events, no higher wages." A Chinese gardener lately worked at a native gentleman's garden, and did the work of four native *malis*.

SOME DARING thieves have robbed the goddess Kali at Kalighat of her gold ornaments. They have not yet been traced.

THE FOLLOWING news has been received from Simla:

"About fifty summonses have been issued to-day against employes in the Government Press here (Simla), in consequence of an inquiry now being held by the Deputy Commissioner regarding an attempt made a few days ago to send by post to the *Englishman*, Calcutta, some private Foreign Office correspondence. The packet was seized by a Police Inspector on its way to the Post Office. An investigation is also being carried on in the Foreign Office, with a view to ascertain how far the employes of that office are implicated."

Greater excitement prevailed when somebody gave Lord Dalhousie's minute about Kashmir we believe to Mr. Cobb Hurry, who published it in the *Englishman*, but we did not then hear of a police prosecution.

THERE IS commotion in Puri. A huge stone weighing about fifty maunds recently fell from the central dome of the famous temple of Jugannath. Happily the Lord of the Universe escaped unhurt.

THE FOLLOWING notification appears in the last *Gazette of India*:

"In modification of the Notification in this Department, No 902, dated 12th March 1875, it is hereby declared that in recognition of her distinguished services during the recent famine in Bengal the title of "Maharanee" is conferred upon Sreemuttee Sham Mohenee, of Dinajepore. The title of "Maharaja" will be conferred on the next heir and successor of the Maharanee as stated in the above quoted notification.

The House of Dinagepore is one of the most ancient in Bengal.

WE ALSO reproduce the following notifications from the *Gazette of India*:

"In consideration of the important services rendered to the British Government during a series of years by Nawab Foujdar Khan, C. S. I., His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on him the hereditary title of "Nawab."

In consideration of the important services rendered to the British Government during a series of years by Nawab Gholam Hassan Khan, C. S. I. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer on him the hereditary title of "Nawab."

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a capital picture—not a cartoon—of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden. In the letter-press the writer insinuates Mr. Eden's connection with this paper. This is not the first time that Europeans have been fathered with articles in the *Patriot*, but we repeat that it is a rule as it is indeed a principle with us not to admit contributions from Europeans without mentioning their European parentage. The *Patriot* is an organ of genuine native opinion. We do not appear in borrowed feathers.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of cash balances in the Government treasuries in India on the last day of June 1875 compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1874 respectively:

	1873. Rs.	1874. Rs.	1875. Rs.
Govt. of India ..	2,84,68,304	2,21,51,302	3,53,17,033
Bengal	2,33,21,946	2,19,97,101	1,78,55,838
Assam		12,12,744	33,65,111
British Burmah.	37,10,698	15,59,806	50,26,258
N. W. Provinces	2,93,87,528	1,99,91,724	2,45,49,213
Oudh	80,43,681	46,81,792	62,75,669
Punjab	1,39,68,247	1,30,57,070	1,28,16,662
Bombay	3,75,75,341	2,07,30,311	2,05,96,427
Central Provs...	84,28,273	52,70,369	56,13,618
Madras	3,83,77,803	2,27,05,482	2,90,46,157
	19,12,81,821	13,33,57,701	16,94,61,686

THE FIRST number of a new candidate for public favor has appeared in the *Indian Forester*, a quarterly magazine of forestry, edited by Dr. Schlich, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

LAST EVENING Sir Richard Temple left Calcutta for Darjeeling. The local notabilities both European and Native assembled at the Howrah Station to take leave of His Honor.

SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

WE TAKE from London papers the following Parliamentary intelligence:

"In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Shaftesbury brought forward the question of the employment of children in the Cotton Mills throughout the Bombay Presidency, and stated that he thought legislation for their protection was necessary. The Marquis of Salisbury admitted the urgency for legislation, but represented that a statement of the policy of Government would be at present premature, pending the report of the Commission of enquiry."

So the English people are determined to crush the new Indian enterprise. It is significant that not a voice had been raised before about the number of working hours for the laborers on the tea-estates in Assam. Nobody then heard the still small voice of humanity now struggling for utterance in the breast of Lord Shaftesbury.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter:

"Thanking you for the notice you have kindly taken of me in your issue of the 2nd Instant with reference to my recent transfer to Diamond Harbour and my services in the late famine, I solicit your favor of correcting a mistake therein made that I "ranked first among *non-executive* officers of *Maldah*" whereas I ranked first among all native civil officers who served under the Government of Bengal in Bengal and Behar, and who were classed as deserving of "a meritorious degree of zeal, independence and practical aptitude" in His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's minute dated the 31st October last."

Yours truly,
JOGES CHUNDRA MITRA.

Diamond Harbour 4th August 1875.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were passed at the public meeting in Bombay held last week for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: "That the Municipal Council prepare a suitable address with the Government's permission; that the Port Trust and Esplanade Fee Fund Committee co-operate with the Municipal Council; that a public entertainment be given to the Flying Squardon and to the Bombay School-children: that public subscriptions be raised for illuminations, decorations, and other preparations: that a public memorial of the Prince's visit be established out of the surplus funds." A Committee was appointed and the following gentlemen are the Secretaries—Messrs. Jacombe, Maclean, and Desabbhoy Framjee. Twelve thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot.

THE LATEST NEWS from Cabul informs us that Shere Ali is introducing throughout his territories "a system of rural Militia."

FROM Alexandria it is announced that a firman from the Sultan has been received sanctioning the cession to Egypt of the port of Zeyha, in the Gulf of Aden. This augments the Egyptian tribute to the Porte by the sum of £15,000 yearly. Zeyha has hitherto been administered by its own Sheikh, and was in effect independent of the Porte, although recognizing its suzerainty and paying dues equivalent to a sum of £800 per annum. It is also stated that the Sultan has invited the Khedive to pay a visit to Constantinople during the summer. The Khedive has issued a decree ordering the adoption of the Gregorian calendar by the Egyptian Administration from September next. Munzinger Bey, Governor of Eastern Soudan, has been created a pasha.

OUR BANDA CORRESPONDENT writes as follows under date the 1st instant:

"It is raining here from the evening of Thursday the 29th July 1875 accompanied by high winds; there is no sign of its ceasing yet. All the kutcha houses are in danger, several of them have fallen down and others are falling. Even some of the pucca houses are not without danger. The Post Office is in a very dangerous state, a part of the Mission School has come down. Nothing to be heard here now a day but rain! rain! rain! On the other hand the River (Ken)

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has from the night of the 30th risen a great deal towads the City and is still rising. A part of the City called Ruhunia and Nimnipar is already under water, a large number of kutcha houses chiefly of poor people has fallen down and others are following this bad and dangerous example, the poor men indeed are in great distress as their houses are all under water, they were seen this morning to remove their goods on their heads to some secure place. Oh! what an awful scene is to be seen here now a days? The gardens and trees near the river and in that part of the City are all under water and nothing can be seen of them but only their tops, and the wells there are all drowned, the tanks in the city are overflown and discharging their surplus contents into the river. The roads have all been cut and some cracks and chasms have been caused therein, when it rains the roads are under water and water passes with great velocity as if they are themselves so many gushing streams. The nights are pitchy dark and nothing can be heard during the time but the howling of the winds and the crackling and rattling sounds of houses falling. It is apprehended that great injury and damage have been done and will be done by the rains to the crops such as Cotton, Hemp, Castor, Joar, Bajra, &c. &c. Some of the trees have fallen on account of the high winds. Thank God no injury to lives has yet been heard of."

WE HAVE always thought that a popular account of the privations and dangers attendant on pilgrimage to Pooree would do more good than any compulsory quarantine rules issued by Government. We are glad to find that a work, recently published, entitled the "Pobitra Pronya" gives in easy versification and in the form of an attractive story some description of the evil.

COLONEL BAKER has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour, and has, in addition, been fined hundred pounds with costs.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Belgrave 3rd August.—The desultory fighting in Herzegovina between the insurgents and the Turkish forces continues The former are reported to be retreating. Austria and Germany and Russia remain neutral and have enjoined Servia to do likewise.

London 5th August—It is reported that the Ameer of Afganistan intends to establish an embassy at Constantinople.

The French assembly has adjourned.

5th August.—At the Ministerial dinner at the Mansion House, Dr. Disraeli said he was confident of the maintenance of peace, if our foreign policy was conducted with prudence and firmness; and that Government felt the necessity of developing and consolidating the Colonial Empire and assimilating its interests to those of the mother-country.

WE HAVE received a complaint from some of the inhabitant of Neemaserrai in the District of Malda about the removal from that place of its Deputy Post Master Babu Benode Behary Roy. On enquiry we learn that the Babu has been degraded to a petty Post Office in the Bogra District on the ground of his being unfit to hold charge of an important subordinate Post Office, though he was never told as to wherein his incapacity lay and how was it proved We hear further that his was one of the few Post Offices which were pronounced efficient after the special officer's inspection. There is another subject which calls for the serious notice of the Post Master General of Bengal. We allude to the reported jobberies of the Inspector of Dinagepore and Sub-Inspector of Malda. It has been brought to our notice that since the now supervising officers joined this Division several petty employes have been summarily removed suspended or degraded. It would be worth while to enquire how many of the relatives and dependents of the Inspector of Dinagepore and Sub-Inspector of Malda have been employed since their accession to the Dinagepore Division.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1, Annual Report of the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1874. 2, Journal of the National Indian Association Nos. 53 and 54 for May and June 1875. 3, Bunga Dursana for Assar 1282 B. S. No. 3 Vol. IV. 4, Bandhub for Assar 1282 B. S. No. 3 Vol. II. 5. Scott and Co.'s monthly stock of Types, Presses &c. for August 1875. 6, Pabitra Pronoya in Bengali verse, by Gopinath Dass Gupta. 7, Voiseja Sarsungraha, a medical work in Bengali compiled from English works, by Mutty Lall Chandra. 8, Journal of the Asiatic Society, Part II. No. 1, 1875.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1875.

MANCHESTER'S TRIUMPH.

MANCHESTER has triumphed. A new Tariff Bill has been passed by the Governor General's Council lowering the import duties on cotton goods, imposing an import duty on raw cotton, and raising the import duty on spirituous liquor. We give the following telegraphic summary of the provisions of the new Bill;

"*Simla August 5.* In the Victory's Council today, an act was passed for the revision of the Indian Custom's Tariff.

All Export duties are abolished except those on Indigo, paddy, and rice.

The General rate of Import duty is reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

The tariff valuations of cotton piece-goods are reduced, so as to relieve trade to the extent of Rs. 8,08,000 annually.

An Import duty of 5 per cent. is imposed on long stapled raw cotton.

All valuations for Import and Export duty generally are revised.

The Import duty on spirits, London proof, is raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per Imperial gallon.

The Import duty on sparkling wines is raised from Re. 1-8 As. to Rs. 2-8 As. per gallon.

The Import duty on all other wines, except Clarets and Burgundies, is raised from Re. 1 to 1-8 As. per gallon."

England boasts that she has a mission in the East, and the new Tariff affords a glorious exemplification of it. It stands forth as an emblem of the justice, conscientiousness, and righteousness, which characterize her dealings with this poor dependency, the destiny of which has been placed in her hands by a benign and over-ruling Providence. Whatever she ordains is of course always for our best. The people of India are mere children; they do not understand their interests; when the kind mother has passed the ordinance, they ought to bow to it with reverence and gratitude. True, a new and rising national industry is threatened with destruction, but surely the interests of two hundred millions of poor and dependent subjects cannot outweigh the influence of Manchester. There are foolish people who say that India labors under peculiar disadvantages in competing with Manchester; that it has to import the machinery from England, which is a heavy item; that the mills cannot be worked without European supervision, which too is very expensive; that the raw material available in this country is not sufficiently good, and all that sort of thing; but can the Indians badger the Ministry in Parliament, and make their place hot? Talk of justice to India?—it is fiddlestick! Manchester is all-powerful, and the Indian Minister has bowed his head to King Cotton. We have heard our countrymen express regret that in matters of national importance our Government should shew so little sympathy with the people, nay should wantonly shew its want of sympathy. In foreign policy, we are told, it represses the Native states; in domestic policy it seeks to crush national industry, energy and aspirations by its colossal power. Indian fabrics used to clothe the Cæsars of Rome, but, our countrymen ask, where they are now? Our sugar used to sweeten the tea consumed by John Bull, but they say our sugar trade is almost gone. Our saltpetre used to furnish the materials for the manufacture of gun-powder in Europe, but they aver that that trade has been entirely destroyed. Our silk is in death-struggle. And all these disasters they murmur are more or less traceable to the selfish commercial legislation of England, both at home and here. India they say is annually drained of more than 25 crores of rupees in the shape of the savings of salaries of civil and military officers, value of stores, railway dividends, interest upon Government stock and trade profits, and still it seems England is not satisfied. Manchester still hankers after Indian gold, and the moment it saw a spirit of enterprise spring up among the people to make their own clothing, it set on foot its powerful machinery to crush that enterprise. The millions of India have no voice, and there is none to speak for them. True, but our silly countrymen seem to forget the old English saying that charity begins at home! It is not in human nature to neglect one's kith and kin, and surely the Cotton Lords of Manchester are much nearer the rulers of India than its dusky millions. How could our masters suffer Manchester to lose while Indian mills would flourish? The Government of India deserves the greatest credit for the masterly secrecy with which it has passed this measure. The standing orders were suspended, and the Native element was wholly excluded from the deliberations upon it. The report of the Tariff Committee was admirably kept a secret, and the passage of the bill has proved a capital *coup-d'etat*, worthy of a Louis Napoleon. Not one native member was present in the Council when it was passed. We do not hesitate to say that this measure will remain a standing monument of righteous Indian legislation. The time has also been happily chosen. While tho people of India are bursting in enthusiasm for demonstrating their loyalty to the British Crown by giving a right loyal welcome to the Crown-Prince, they are rewarded with this generous return in anticipation. Is not this an unmistakeable evidence of the benign rule which we all have been belauding? We hope our countrymen throughout the Indian continent will combine, and send forth to Parliament a humble and respectful address, expressive of their gratitude for this inestimable boon. We can believe that the address will probably be scattered to the four winds of heaven, but they ought to remember what the poet says—if they fail, they fail. Screw up your courage to the sticking point and assail the two Houses of Parliament with the weapons which the law and constitution have placed in your hands, and you will not fail.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

PERIODICALLY the progress of Russia in Central Asia forms the subject of debate in the House of Commons. There was an interesting debate upon it in the beginning of last month. The wave from the North is steadily advancing and swelling in volume in Central Asia, and well may England take alarm. Mr. Baillie Cochrane gave a very interesting resume of the progress of Russia since the Crimean war. She has reduced the whole country between the Black and the Caspian Seas. The whole of the Caucasus has been brought under her dominion, and there is nothing to prevent her from taking the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey and carrying a railway through Teheran up to Cabul. East of the Caucasus her progress has been still more remarkable. Since the Crimean war her troops have marched over those wild steppes like a tidal wave, and since the attack on Khiva she has the Oxus as her frontier. If she has only a railway 200 miles long, the construction of which is now contemplated, she may transport any number of troops in an incredibly short time to our frontier in India Now, as to her forces in Central Asia, Russia has on the Caspian Sea 17 steamers of, together, 980-horse power and 4,400-tons, and 17 sailing vessels of, together, 1,250 tons. That fleet is considered sufficient to transport in a very short time half, if not the whole, of a division across the Caspian Sea. On the Sea of Aral are stated to be six Russian steamers of 186-horse power and 500 tons. The regular forces, which have been advanced to the Russian frontier districts consist of 18 battalions and four batteries, to which are to be added considerable contingents of the Tshernomonic and Caucasian line Cossacks. In reality that force should be considered only as the vanguard of the Russo-Asiatic army. After the complete subjection of the Caucasus the main body of that army is called the Army of the Caucasus, of which the front is continuously and exclusively directed towards Asia, and which may be transported at any given moment to Central Asia by the fleet of the Caspian Sea. This army is composed now of six divisions of infantry, one division of cavalry, 31 batteries with 167 cannon, two battalions of sappers and miners, and 36 garrison battalions—altogether, when on the war footing, 163,759 men, of whom 90,000 to 100,000 might be put into the field immediately. One of the newly-formed railway battalions has already been joined to that army. Mr. Cochrane said, he believed the Emperor and the Emperor's Ministers to be as pacific in their intentions as they stated, but there is what is called the Old Party in Russia, and also a population in that country which impells that great Empire on towards our frontier. In 1865 the most solemn assurances were given by the Russian Government that their career of conquest was ended, and yet within a very short time afterwards they advanced their frontier hundreds of miles further. In 1869, again, the same positive assurances that Russia should not advance were given to Sir Douglas Forsyth, who was sent to St. Petersburg on a special mission, but a few months later she had hundreds of miles more territory. Samarcand was not evacuated as had been promised, and she had extended her dominion

nearly to Khiva. That distinguished man Count Schouvaloff was sent in 1871 on a special mission to England to prove that there was no intention on the part of the Russian Government to occupy Khiva, that she was only going to punish the Khivans for offences committed against her subjects, and would then leave the country altogether. She had certainly kept the word of promise to the ear, but the whole of that district was under the command of Russia. The "masterly inactivity" which characterizes the policy of England on the subject of Russian progress is closely watched by foreign nations. Mr. Cochrane read the following extract from a remarkable letter from Fuad Pasha to the Sultan of Turkey:

"The indifference of England to the events of Central Asia astonishes and alarms me. What alarms me most, however, is the considerable change which the pacification of the Caucasian Provinces has brought about in the position of Russia To me it is beyond doubt that in any future events, the most serious attacks of the Russians will be directed against our Provinces of Asia Minor. I can conceive of many acts of folly of all Governments; it is even one of their prerogatives to commit them. But I confess I have been unable to fathom the profound wisdom of the Government which, with such strange indifference, permits the greatest despotism in the world to put itself at the head of 100,000,000 men and arm them with all the appliances of civilization, to swallow up at every step Provinces and kingdoms as large as France; and while it hems in Asia with its arms, and, on the other hand, undermines Europe by the agency of Panslavism, comes, forward periodically protesting its love for peace and its sincere resolution not to seek further conquests."

Mr. Cochrane suggested the following measures to counteract Russia's progress in Central Asia:

"The first thing he would suggest was that we should have a Resident of great distinction and consideration at the Court of the Ameer of Afghanistan. There would very soon be a great opportunity of doing an act which would do much to improve our relations with Afghanistan. If His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when at Lahore received the Ameer in a worthy manner and spirit, it would have an extraordinary effect in that direction. We had in a manner made ourselves responsible for Afghanistan. At the present time, if he was not mistaken, we actually subsidized the Ameer. But we ought not to end there. We ought to do our best to bind Afghanistan in every way to England. He did not say we ought to occupy Cabul, or anything of that kind; but in every friendly way by means of commercial treaties, for example we ought to seek to unite the interests of the two countries, and the first thing to be done with that object was to have a Resident at the Court of the Ameer. The importance of this policy would perhaps be appreciated when it was remembered that there were no less than 12 passes leading from Afghanistan into India. There was another point demanding notice. As Russia contemplated the extension of a line of railway into the heart of Asia, so ought we in every possible way to develope our communications with the East. Some time ago we had an opportunity of acquiring a dominant interest in the Suez Canal, and bitterly he regretted that advantage was not taken of it. The Canal was at present entirely in the hands of French *employes*, and at any moment they could shut it up. To this matter our attention ought to be turned, and also to our relations in other respects with Egypt, a country which, under the Government of Nubar Pasha, was developing more rapidly than any other in the world. Then there was the proposed Euphrates Valley line of railway. (Hear, hear.) That line could be constructed without a penny of expense to the British Government. A company was ready to undertake the task, and its importance to us would be immense."

Sir George Campbell advocated the policy of "masterly inactivity." His speech was good, barring the spirit of egoism, which usually marks his utterances. Thus: "it was nearly 30 years ago since he had filled a post on the extreme north-western frontier of India, and since that time he had been called upon both officially and unofficially to turn his attention to the subject now before the House. The longer he lived, the more decidedly he had come to a conclusion diametrically opposite to that of the hon. member (Mr. Baillie Cochrane.)" "For himself, he had never been accused of an indisposition to progress, and he had always been inclined to go with the times." "Well, he had always been a man of action, and was not disinclined to advise the taking possession of territory where the people were not accustomed to freedom, and of which it was expedient to take possession. He had himself taken possession, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, of territory such as he had described, and in justification of such a policy much was to be said." In other words, Sir George would prey over the weak, and crouch before the strong. He said: "the continual making of a fuss about Russian advances in Central Asia exposed a raw in our political hide and led Russia to think that she had a "pull" over us." Sir George is wise. Do not talk about what you cannot accomplish.

Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs, simply evaded the questions raised by Mr. Cochrane. As regards the policy of masterly inactivity he remarked:

"The phrase was one which had frequenlty been heard in Indian politics. Whether that was a wise policy to pursue depended entirely on circumstances, and he should be sorry, therefore, to commit himself to it. Most of the hon. members who had spoken had asked what was to be done. Now, it had never been the policy of this country to declare beforehand what course it would adopt under hypothetical circumstances or upon conditions which did not exist. (Hear, hear.) Our policy was well known upon the subject before the House. We had no desire to advance our frontiers in the direction of Central Asia. We thought it was the interest of both Russia and England that a reasonable distance should intervene between our respective frontiers. There might no doubt be a danger in the future of the two nations drifting towards one another, as was pointed out many years ago by Count Nesselrode, and we thought that the policy of both countries ought to be to prevent that contingency. At one time it was thought that a formal recognition of a great neutral territory between the two Empires, which might limit the advance of each and be scrupulously respected by both, would be a desirable arrangement, and a correspondence took place upon the subject, the particulars of which had been laid before Parliament, but that correspondence did not lead to any agreement as to the limits of that neutral territory; and when it was proposed that Afghanistan should constitute the zone, the Government of India could not entertain that proposition. As to the present position of affairs, he would observe that since the idea of a neutral territory was first advanced there had been many territorial changes, which materially alters the condition of things. Any binding engagement as to a certain defined neutral territory at the present time would be likely to lead to a misunderstanding and difficulty."

Mr. Bourke's speech amounted to the declaration of a policy of wait and watch. And we must confess that he was in the main right. England cannot come to an open collision with Russia without endangering the peace of India. But the question is whether she is not by this passive policy putting off the evil day. We have always been of opinion that Russia's policy in Asia ought to be brought within the purview of European politics. There ought to be well-defined limits to the frontiers of both the great Powers of European Asia, and that neither of them should be permitted to extend those limits without the consent of a comity of the nations in Europe. If a dispute should arise between the two it should be referred to an international congress of Europe. We are aware that Afghanisthan is a difficulty in the way. The turbulent race that peoples Cabul may break the peace at any time, but so long as the Afghans do not encroach upon the frontiers of England and Russia they might be allowed to fight out their domestic quarrels in the best way they could. But if they disturb their European neighbours, the two powers should combine and keep Afghanisthan under proper recognizance. The amity of England and Russia ought to be brought under the international jurisdiction of Europe.

THE BURMA EMIGRATION BILL.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Government has taken in hand in right earnest the question of emigration to British Burma. The Select Committee have submitted their report on the Bill, which is to be passed as soon as the Council returns to Calcutta. The measure is highly needed both in the interest of British Burma and Bengal. British Burma is thirsting for population; it has a rich soil; its resources are abundant; the climate is good and healthy; the land assessment is not heavy; its primary want is population. On the other hand Bengal is overpopulated; in some districts the ratio of increase has been so great that many can hardly make the two ends meet; emigration is the only means of meeting the calamity impending over this province, and if the Burma Emigration Bill proves successful in drawing its surplus population to that lucrative field, it will have solved a most important economic and social problem.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee Mr. Hobhouse said that the Bill provides that every emigrant should enter into a contract with the Government to labour for a certain term of years, that the contract would provide for the term of his engagement, which in no case was to exceed three years, for the quantity of his work, which in no case was to exceed six days a week or nine hours a day; and for the quantity of his wage, which in no case was to fall short of Rs. 7 a month. Then by section 35, which might be termed the corner-stone of this Bill, every emigrant who had entered into such contract, when it had been ratified by the Emigration Agent, was bound to serve according to the terms of his contract in the place and mode in which the Local Government, that was the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, should appoint. The expenses of conveying the people to their place of labour were intended to be borne in the first instance by the Local Government of British Burma, and they would look for repayment to the value of the labour they got, or to some private employer who might desire to have the services of the labourer for a greater or less period of his contract. Every labourer who throve and succeeded would have to pay in some shape or other the expense of his own transit to his place of labour, and also something more which should represent the general expense of carrying the machinery of the Act into effect, and the expense of the conveyance of those persons who died or who fell sick, or in some way or other failed to produce any profit.

The Select Committee have made many important and material alterations. They have struck out the saving of contracts with Native seamen, domestic servants and skilled artizans. They have provided that the Emigration Agent shall be removeable at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner, and that the Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be remunerated as the Government of India may direct. They have relieved the Emigration Agent from the duty of spontaneously instituting inquiries into the treatment of emigrants on the return voyage. He will, however, receive and enquire into any complaints actually made. They have struck out the clause as to recruiters' badges, which are objected to in many parts of the country as favoring oppression and fraud. They have omitted the provision specifying the district in which the emigrant is to serve and the price of food. They have provided for the medical examination of persons accompanying a recruit as his dependents. They have reduced to 8 annas the fee for registering a recruit, and struck out the provision for refunding it in case of his desertion. They think that the Medical Inspector should examine in detail and individually all emigrants and their dependents immediately after their arrival at the depot but that any subsequent inspection by him should be of a more general character, and for the purpose mainly of seeing that there is no danger of infectious diseases. They have declared that when any contract has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with him on behalf of the Chief Commissioner to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of the proposed Act, the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct. They have modified the clause relating to the assignment of immigrants, and have authorized the Chief Commissioner to make rules regulating the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account. They have provided that in as-

signing immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall, so far as practicable, take care that they are not separated from their dependents. They are of opinion that under the changed aspect of the Bill no labour rate will be wanted. The expenses will be recovered from the employers under the terms of the assignments. If they are not recoverable from any employer they have empowered the Chief Commissioner to declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void. In such case their labour will again be at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. They have also omitted the provisions relating to the fixing of the immigrant's daily tasks and to the revision of the schedule of tasks. They consider it inexpedient to provide that the punishment for desertion shall in all cases be rigorous. They have simplified the procedure in cases of complaints against employers. When any such complaint is frivolous and vexatious they have provided small penalty for the complaint. Compensation awarded where wages are in arrear for more than two months, will be paid to the immigrant. They have altered the redemption clauses, the contract being made with Government who will also in many cases be the actual employer of labour, it is intended to make it redeemable, as the present practice is, on repayment by the immigrant of the expenses properly chargeable to him according to accounts kept by the Immigration Agent. When the immigrant has been assigned to a private employer, the proper compensation to that employer for the loss of his labour will be ascertained by the special conditions of the assignment, or by rules whenever the Local Government can find its way to some general principle applicable to all cases.

This Bill is a decided improvement upon the other Immigration Acts. The leading principle is that the Government will deal directly with the immigrant. So far so good. But we are of opinion that there are some cardinal defects in the Bill. In the first place the Bill fixes the minimum rate of wages at Rs. 7 per month, but does not specify the price of food. It is well known that the cost of living is dear in British Burma, and who knows but that the whole of the wages may be absorbed in the supply of food. Then the nature of the work is not to be specified. This will have the effect of making the laborer enter into a contract in the dark. In the third place Mr. Eden stated that a laborer could ordinarily earn 8 annas a day or Rs. 16 per month; why is the minimum wage then fixed so low as Rs. 7 per month? It is not clear whether the laborer will be paid by contract; if the contract system were introduced he would be able to earn much more. In the fourth place sufficient facilities, it would be seen, would not be afforded to the laborer to make complaints. We do not see why rules on this subject are to be made by the Local Government and not embodied in the law. In the fifth place there is no provision that land will be given to the laborer for cultivation as a free agent. It would operate as a great inducement to small capitalists, if some provision were made for the grant of lands; they might form co-operative societies and undertake cultivation on their own account. They might in that case work in the *bhagjole* system of Bengal; the capitalist supplying the capital, and the laborer his labor. We hope that this important point will be taken into consideration by the Council before passing the Bill into law.

LATTIALISM IN BENGAL.

The reign of lattialism in Bengal has passed away. The law and police have curbed the lawless spirit of the olden days. The affrays of these days are generally simple *mar pit* cases. This is an important victory achieved by the new Police. An important question as to the liability of the landlord for breach of the peace was lately raised in a judgment of Babu Rashbehary Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah. Babu Rashbehary is an able and considerate officer, and anything that falls from him is therefore entitled to attention. The case was this. Babu Sagur Dutt of this town owns a piece of land in Howrah, regarding which he was dragged into a quarrel by a neighbour named Romanath Roy. This man assisted by some of his servants assaulted the servants of Babu Sagur Dutt, and all those persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. On the release of Romanath the Police lodged information to the effect that the contending parties still threatened breach of the peace, and the Deputy Magistrate called upon both Babu Sagor Dutt and Romanath to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace. The Deputy Magistrate observes:

"As all the persons so sentenced have now come out of the jail and the point of dispute which led to the riot is not yet settled there is as much likelihood of the parties falling foul of one another as before. A Civil suit has indeed been filed or been disposed of with respect to the Tank in dispute but the Police Inspector and the Head Constable who have visited the spot since state in their evidence that bad feelings still prevail between the parties and that they are constantly quarreling about their respective right to the Tank. It further appears that the servants of each party have been latterly complaining to the Police of threats of assault and use of abusive language by the other. There is therefore every reason to believe that unless the Defendants be bound down they are likely to commit a breach of the peace."

The Deputy Magistrate overruled the plea that Babu Sagor Dutt lived in Calcutta, and that as a non-resident landlord he could not reasonably be expected to control the acts of his servants, however anxious he might personally be to preserve the peace. Against this order an appeal was preferred by Babu Sagor Dutt to the Magistrate, Mr. Trevor Grant, who has discharged it. Mr. Grant has overruled the point of law urged by defendent's Counsel as to non-liability on the ground of his being a non-resident zemindar:

"I disagree with this view of the law, nor in my opinion do the precedents quoted support it. In Sutherland's case a perusal of the judgment shows conclusively that the cause of danger to the peace was a quarrel personal to Messrs. Sutherland and Crowdie, in which Hur Deonarain was not interested. It is not stated in so many words that this is why the court discharged Hur Deo from his recognizance, but I think there can be no reasonable doubt of it. In Hervey's case the same argument obviously applied. He was manager under the Court of Wards for a large estate, scattered all over Bengal. He lived at Dacca, some 50 miles from the scene of action. And there was not only no reason to suppose that he in any way fomented or encouraged acts of violence, but strong *prima facie* grounds for believing the contrary. In both these cases the gentlemen who were discharged from their recognizances not merely lived at a very material distance from the scene of action, but were not interested in the disputes which endangered the peace, and were not at all likely to be connected with a breach of it. I cannot concur in counsel's plea that Sagor Dutt is an absentee landlord. He lives in Calcutta, and has his land in Howrah. This distance does not preclude the possibility of his having personal and direct control over the estate, or personal and direct influence on the management by his *gomastah*. It leaves it highly probable that he does have it. It leaves it certain that, by his duty as a landlord, he ought to have it. I hold it to be quite certain that, if a man resident in Calcutta personally busies himself in fomenting breaches of the peace on his estate in the suburbs of Calcutta, he is liable to be bound down to keep the peace. If he instructs or incites his *gomastah* to break the peace, the fact that he resides a very short (or even a very long) distance out of his estate will not protect him for *que facit per alium, facit per se*. I go further than this. I maintain that in accordance with a well-known and recognized principle of the law, a landlord, who omits to do and refuses to do an act which will prevent a breach of the peace, is liable just as one who does or proposes to do an act that will cause a breach of the peace, if he is aware that a breach of the peace by his agents is imminent, and that a direct prohibition or expression of displeasure from him would prevent it, and he refuses to say the words that will prevent it, a Magistrate is justified by the law in binding him down to keep the peace. In support of this view, I quote that very case Queen *vs.* Omirtolol and Busseerooddeen, which Mr. Reily has quoted. The High Court noticed that there was no reason to suppose that the active interference of these landlords *would* have had any effect in subduing the quarrel, and that *for this reason* they discharged their recognizance."

We are inclined to agree with the view expressed by Mr. Grant. If landlords personally foment breaches of the peace on their estate, or refuse to take obvious steps to prevent breaches of the peace, which they knew to be imminent, they are not removed beyond the limits of the law, merely because they live beyond the bounds of their estates. But all this must be proved before the liability of the landlord should be admitted, and it is a question whether such probabilities can be always proved. The case of Babu Sagor Dutt was however quite different. To quote the judgment of Mr. Grant:

"Before a Magistrate can bind a person over to keep the peace, he must be satisfied that a breach of the peace is likely to occur owing to some act or omission of that person. This is what he has to look to, and if this is established, such a plea as that of being a non-resident landlord is wholly irrelevant; and looking at the fact, I am of opinion that the case is not made out as regards Sagor Dutt. He and one Romanauth Roy have long been at feuds about a certain tank. This dispute at last led to an open fight between the retainers of the two parties. This dispute remained unsettled, and the Police reported that the retainers of each side were in an excited state, and were constantly complaining of threats and assaults, and the danger to the peace thus indicated led to both sides being called on to show cause why they should not be bound down. Now, I find that in the trial which ensued after the affray, it was proved that Sagor Dutt (or rather his agent) *had* gone to the police to report the danger and ask for help, and that the Magistrate found that Romanauth Roy was the sole aggressor, and that Sagor Dutt's party acted innocently and wholly within the law. Sagor Dutt was then entirely blameless as regarded all the part. Since the affray, one of his party on one occasion complained that one of Romanauth's party had assaulted him. Beyond this there is nothing whatever against Sagor Dutt, nor can this be called anything. He was right to go to the police to tell them of the impending affray, and to ask their assistance, and there is nothing at all to show that he is likely to become an illegal aggressor against Romanauth Roy, or to be quietly connected with a breach of the peace. The Deputy Magistrate had ground for binding over Romanauth Roy, but not Sagor Dutt, whose recognizances, under Section 400, Criminal Procedure Code, I hereby discharge."

So far so good. But the Magistrate has taken no notice of the conduct of the Police. If they had not capriciously lodged information against Babu Saugor Dutt, the Deputy Magistrate would not have passed the order, which the Magistrate, has been obliged to quash, and the Babu a respectable merchant of this town, thus *beharmooted*. We hear that in connection with this matter the law-expenses of the Babu have come to about one thousand rupees, and all this owing to the perverseness of the Police. The Howrah Police have long since acquired an unenviable notoriety, but it seems to be nobody's business to reform it.

THE INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE IN INDIA.

An influential Deputation waited upon the Secretary of State for India for the increase of the Indian episcopate. The deputation consisted of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Gloucester, Rochester, Lichfield, Hereford, Lincoln, Oxford, Ely, and Edinburgh; Lord Napier and Ettrick, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Walter Farquhar, Generals Tremenhere, Lake, Turner, &c. The Archbishop of Canterbury said there had been an informal meeting at Lambeth Palace the other day. It consisted of representatives of the Propagation of the Gospel Society, the Christian Knowledge Society, and the Church Missionary Society, and others interested in the question of the increase of the episcopate. The result of the discussion was that certain resolutions were passed and it was resolved to seek the advice of Her Majesty's Government. The resolutions were as follows:

"1. That the present state of the native Churches in India calls for an increase of the espiscopate with the view of promoting the good government of these communities and as likely to lead to an addition to the number of the native clergy. 2. That it is desirable to take steps for obtaining the opinion of the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, as to the possibility of proceeding without loss of time to the appointment of assistant bishops in India who shall stand to the bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in a similar relation to that in which suffragan bishops consecrated under the Act of Henry VIII. stand to diocesan bishops at home. 3. The meeting hears with satisfaction that there is a readiness on the part of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society to contribute funds towards the increase of the Indian Episcopate."

His Grace stated that the opinion of counsel had been taken about a year ago as to the possibility of the Indian bishops consecrating assistant bishops who might under their superintendence relieve them of some of their more onerous duties, connected especially with the native converts in India. The opinion of the legal gentlemen, who were persons of high authority, was favourable to the power residing in the Church, but not in the Indian bishops directly. They were of opinion that, provided Her Majesty's license could be obtained, the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the consent of the bishops in India, might consecrate bishops who would be their assistants. Lord Salisbury replied as follows:

"I feel fully what your lordship, on behalf of the deputation, has said of the absolute necessity, if the work of the Church is to continue in India, for some more extended supervision. When the bishopric of Calcutta was divided in 1833 it was stated in the preamble of the clause by which that division was effected "that the labour now imposed upon the Bishop of Calcutta by the extent of his diocese was so great as to endanger his health and life." Since that time I think I am not wrong in stating that an extent of territory and population not inferior to the extent of the dioceses of Bombay and Madras, which were then cut off from the Calcutta diocese has been added to the bishopric of Calcutta by the growth of the Indian Empire. It follows that the same argument which proved so potent with Parliament in 1833 would be equally successful now. But, notwithstanding that fact, I do not counsel an appeal to legislation if the requisite object can be attained without it. I do not say that it is impossible, but the merely mechanical difficulties are very great. Everybody is as well able to judge as I am of the difficulty with which the House of Commons now performs, in the time allotted to it, its most elementary duties. It always receives Indian proposals of legislation with considerable apathy, and ecclesiastical legislation with considerable repulsion; and when those two are combined in the same proposition I fear that there may be some difficulty, not in obtaining the assent of the majority of the House of Commons, but obtaining the requisite time and requisite consideration which will be necessary to enable such a project to pass into law. On account, therefore, of what I may call the mechanical difficulties of legislation, I should exhaust every other mode of attaining the requisite object before an appeal to them; though I fully believe, and I am anxious to say so, that the case which could be presented to Parliament for legislation is one which I hope would overcome all opposition, if even opposition were seriously meditated. As far as I have been able to ascertain, I think it is possible, under the existing state of the law, to afford the requisite relief. I should be sorry, as your lordship has anticipated, to pledge myself as to the exact mode in which that should be done. It would be necessary to consult many authorities before deciding upon any course; but it is a matter which has been under my anxious consideration ever since I took office, and I certainly have not become, from the information I have received, less anxious to conduct it to a successful future. I feel pretty confident that such proposals, coming with your grace's sanction and assistance, will attain in a short time the object which the deputation has at heart. I would not at present enter into further details, but will only assure your grace and the deputation of my heartiest sympathy with the proposal (Hear, hear.')

The Archbishop of Canterbury said "he had forgotten one point, viz., the readiness of the Society to give every assistance." Lord Salisbury remarked: "I quite understand that it is understood, to support these bishops by voluntary contributions. That it is a matter fully understood, and it is very important that it should be fully understood, that the idea of further appeal to Indian revenue has never entered into the contemplation of those by whom this movement is promoted."

If the Indian revenue is not to be charged with the additional establishment, we have nothing to say. But we cannot be too jealous of a further charge upon the Indian revenue, and we need hardly say that if a grant-in-aid be offered, it will be the duty of our countrymen to protest.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is not deaf to the voice of reason. He has taken up the question of the selection of Bengali school-books in right earnest As Sir George Campbell's Committee has not worked we are glad to learn that Sir Richard Temple has appointed a new Committee. This Committee will consist of the following gentlemen:

Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur.—*President.*
Babu Rajendralala Mittra,
Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, } *Members.*
and
Mr. Garrett, Inspector of Schools.

This is a small Committee, but it is so constituted that it cannot fail to command public confidence. The Government has laid down the subjects, and it will be the function of the Committee to give a list of books for each subject, which they may approve. The District Educational Committees will be authorized to select the books from the approved list for use in the schools under their control. The Lieutenant Governor has impressed upon the new Committee that his object is to encourage native authorship. This is a most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, which was unnecessarily created in connection with this comparatively small question. The Committee will of course regulate their own procedure, but we hope they will invite the authors to send in their works to them for examination. We have seen a copy of the instructions issued to the Committee by the Director, but we are not quite satisfied that they are consistent with the views expressed by His Honor. In the first place the Committee have been invited to select text-books for the scholarship course only, and not for the general curriculum in the vernacular schools. In the second place the selection is to be limited to the scholarship course for the next year. In the third place the Committee have been told that they are not required to name any books under the head of Bengali language. Why these imitations again? We cannot believe that the Lieutenant Governor contemplated such limitations, and it would be a great pity if His Honor's good object be frustrated by the obstructiveness of the Director. We hope this Committee will be made permanent, and empowered to make a periodical revision of the list.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council the Boundary Marks Bill and the Abkari Bill were considered in Committee of the whole Council. The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law moved the insertion of the sections relating to the sale of liquor in druggists' shops, which had been thrown out by the majority of the Select Committee, but the motion was negatived as only two native members voted for it, the other members including the other two native members voting against it. It was, however, understood that the question would be brought forward in another form at the next sitting of the Council.

IT WAS intimated at the last sitting of the Bengal Council that the Calcutta Municipal Bill would be taken up from Saturday next and passed. This we submit would be contrary to the announcement made by the Lieutenant Governor in his closing speech in April last. His Honor had said that this Bill would not be taken up till November next, and this is the reason we believe why the Calcutta public have not yet bestirred themselves about it. Not only would the hurrying on of the bill be a breach of faith as it were with the public, but its consideration in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor is to be greatly regretted. The public would have had confidence if the details of the bill had been discussed and settled in the presence and with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor. At present the Committee of the whole Council would be to all intents and purposes a second edition of the Select Committee.

WE WISH that our contemporary the *Indian Daily News* could see what a bad example he is setting to our countrymen by discrediting the loyalty of Calcutta. He is really over-doing his part. Opposition is certainly essential to the welfare of the body politic, but there is time and place for every thing. What dire offence has Mr. Hogg committed by promoting the late meeting that he should be every morning bespattered with abuse so much so that decent people are beginning to call the *News* the "dirty daily." As Chairman of the Justices Mr. Hogg is the representative of the town, and he would have been guilty of a gross deriliction of duty if he had not taken the lead in this movement for a common demonstration of loyalty. Similarly Sir Richard Temple is held up to ridicule for performing a duty, which appertained to him as the first citizen in Bengal, and which few could perform with better grace than he. Then the "oriental imagination" of his "observant Native correspondent" has set up a spectre of dissatisfaction with the late meeting in certain quarters of the Native town, though not one of the recognized organs of native opinion contains the faintest allusion to it. "Native Loyalty" is again encouraged to pour a flood of Billingsgate upon certain families and gentlemen in Calcutta for proposing to welcome the Prince with a "national gathering," which serves only to provoke contempt for a journal that gives it a place. Our contemporary may consider all this a legitimate exercise of the "freedom of the press," but this freedom, if he goes on at the present rate, may free him altogether from respectable society.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Faculty of Law has nominated Babu Rasbehari Ghose to the Tagore Law Professorship. He is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, a rising member of the High Court bar, Appellate Side, and the only native who has successfully passed the degree of D. L., though he has not yet formally taken it. We are glad to learn that the Judges of the High Court and the members of the legal profession have promised him support, but he has a powerful competitor in Dr. Chevers, who is backed by the medicos and missionaries. We are surprised that after the scathing attack of Mr. Hobhouse last year the doctors are again coming forward to shew fight. But if our countrymen prove true to their colors, Babu Rasbehari Ghose is sure to come out triumphant. He is a really worthy man, and as Babu Shama Churn Sircar we hear has retired from the candidature in his favour, we hope the fusion of the forces will carry him to triumph. Babu Rasbehari Ghose has selected the law of mortgage as the subject of his lectures.

WE REFER again this week to the rain-fall, and the state and prospects of the crops. We are glad to find that some of the districts whose prospects were somewhat gloomy before are now promising. There have been copious showers in Malda, Dinagepore and Rungpore and field work there is progressing well. Midnapore and Nuddea, it appears, have been most unfortunate, and it is rumoured that the agricultural prospects of Nuddea are gloomy, Hooghly which hitherto was well blessed with seasonable falls now complains of drought and the difficulty of carrying on agricultural operations. Bograh, Cooch Behar, Durbhanga, Saran and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have not been sufficiently drenched. On the whole, we do not think there is any ground for fear in any district, and at this time of the year to make gloomy prognostications as to the future of the crops is simply absurd. We wish that the reporter in the official *Gazette* would be less sensational then he appears to be. Cholera and small-pox, we are sorry to notice, still prevail in some of the upper districts.

EUROPEAN enterprise has discovered a new field. We have had Vilati *dhootees* and *chuddurs* and brazen utensils, and we have now Bengal hookas and chillums manufactured in Europe. Mr. Newton of this city has favored us with a specimen of this novelty. It is a *hookah* made of composition substances and inlaid with gold and silver. It is a thing of beauty and to the Indian smoker ought to be a joy for ever. We are told that it can be easily washed without destroying the color and will always present a clean and neat appearance. Mr. Newton has appointed Babu Radhanath Chowdry no. 378 Chitpore Road, opposite the Adi-Brahma Somaj house, Jorasanko, as his sole agent for the sale of the *hookah*. There is a variety of designs and colors, and the prices range from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per hooka including chillums to match.

IT WOULD SEEM as if the old deluge is to come over us again. We have already stated that France has been visited with a terrible inundation. North India is in a similar plight. We give the following telegrams about the floods, which have occurred in that part of the country :

"Cawnpur, Aug. 3.—First flood has passed. The river is now 1·25 feet below high flood. Water falling. Rainfall for week, 3·63 inches. Traffic is passing over subway railway bridge. The Pontoon bridge is now deserted, and might be removed with ease and safety.

Roorkee, Aug. 3.—The rainfall at Roorkee for the past week was five inches seven-tenths.

Agra, Aug. 3.—The river is rising steadily ; still not excessively high. Nearly ten inches of rain during the past week.

Benares, Aug. 3.—The Ganges has risen considerably, and is still rising. Many streets have been flooded. Mud houses are falling."

Allahabad August 4.—The Jumna reached to its greatest height here yesterday, marking 164 out of 167 feet on the Bridge gauge. The River is now falling, and floods subsiding. Mooteegunge, Kydgunge, and Daragunge have suffered most. Numbers of huts and kutcha houses have been destroyed. Hundreds of families have become houseless, but no lives were lost. Yesterday Tonse River rose several feet above the footway of the Railway Bridge. The girders were blocked here and there by the debris of houses and carcases of bullocks and goats. The country flooded for some miles round the villages in the vicinity of the Bridge, and submerged numbers of villagers in trees for thirty hours. They were picked off by boat. The River is falling since last night. Several bodies floated down today, and it is thought there has been a serious loss of life in the Tonse Valley. The Jumna at Delhi is at the highest pitch today."

Allahabad, August 6.—The Jumna has fallen eleven feet. In Kidgunge and Mooteegunge about a thousand kutcha houses have been destroyed. Immense quantities of grain in Mooteegunge have been damaged. Gram and wheat, although decomposing, has, for the last three days, been, and still is being, exposed for sale, and purchased readily by poor at three pice per five seers. No lives were lost in the above places, but several deaths are suspected in lowlands, between Daryagunge, Palamow, and the fort, which are still under water.

August 6.—The Ganges at Chunar on the 4th instant rose two feet above the flood level. One-third of the native portion of the town has been swept away, and nearly all the houses and property of the poor Europeans in lower lines has been destroyed. A great distress prevails. The river at Cawnpore is rising, and is now twelve feet above the ordinary zero of gauze.

Lahore, August 6.—Reported breaks of the Beas and Sutlej bridges not correct. Floods very high, but all safe. Health and agricultural prospects at Lahore good.

THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION took place in the House of Commons regarding the Ex-Gaekwar of Baroda :

Mr. Alexander M'Arthur asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it is true, as reported in *The Times of India*, that since the deposition of the Guickwar his legal advisers have not been allowed access to him ; and whether application for such permission has been made by telegraph to the Secretary of State ; and, if so, what reply has his lordship returned.

Lord George Hamilton.—I believe application has been made by the Indian legal advisers of the Guickwar for access to him, and a similar request was made to the Secretary of State on Tuesday last by his legal advisers in England. The Secretary of State is at the present moment in communication with the Government of India upon this matter, and if the hon. Gentleman would repeat the latter part of his question a few days hence, I shall then be able to communicate to him the decision which has been arrived at."

We hope due facility will be given the Ex-Gaekwar to obtain legal and constitutional redress.

CALCUTTA is not the only place where complaints prevail about arbitrary valuations of house-property. Complaints seem to be also rife in London. The subject was lately ventilated in the House of Commons :

"Sir W. Fraser called attention to the practice of overseers of metropolitan parishes delivering notices of alleged increased value (such notices required an appeal within 25 days of the date thereof) late on the evening of the 24th day. The hon. baronet said it might be true that the overseers were within the law in what they did, but if this were so their conduct weighed very harshly on the public. The notices were delivered so late that practically there was no power of appeal, and in many cases doubtless the persons served would pay upon the increased assessment rather than undertake the trouble and expense involved by the unduly late service of the notice. He wished, therefore, to know whether the practice to which he had alluded was approved by the Local Government Board, whether it did not tend to fraud on the part of the overseers, and on what *data* the fictitious statements of the alleged increased value were made. He did not, he said, bring the matter forward as a personal question, although he had been among the sufferers, but as a matter affecting the rate-payers as a body."

Mr. Sclater-Booth on behalf of Government admitted that "there was an undoubted miscarriage of justice," but he did not believe that the evil complained of was general.

MR. DISRAELI mooted in the House of Commons in his happiest style the question of the Prince of Wales' visit to India. We make the following extract from his speech :

"The House must be aware that the rules and regulations which were adopted and which recently prevailed in the visit to our own colonies would not be adapted to a visit to India, an ancient land of many nations. In the colonies His Royal Highness, generally speaking, met a population of his own race, and I may say of his own religion and his own manners. In India he will have to visit a variety of nations, of different races, of different religions, of different customs and manners ; and it will be obvious to the House that the simplicity of arrangement which might suit a visit to our own fellow-subjects in the colonies would not equally apply to the condition of India and its population. There is one remarkable characteristic of oriental manners, well known to gentlemen in this House, which did not prevail in the previous travels of His Royal Highness to any great extent—that is, the exchange of presents between visitors and their hosts. This is a custom so deeply rooted in orientals, and, I may say, particularly in Indian life, that although it was obvious to the old Government of the country that it was one which might lead to great corruption, although the Government of the Queen which succeeded have been animated by the same conviction, and although they prevented those they employed from materially benefitting by this custom, because the latter relinquish the presents and State gifts which they receive, still they found it impossible formally to terminate it, and it has attained an important development among the Indian population. Well, the Council of India upon this point received an intimation, or more than an intimation, from the Viceroy that mere presents of ceremonial, which have of late years been discouraged, need not, in the opinion of His Excellency, be adopted in the present case. But I may remind the House that, although an arrangement of that kind might be effected, still, His Royal Highness is about to visit immense populations—populations of upwards of two hundred millions—and that he will be the guest or make the acquaintance of many Chiefs and Rulers ; that there are among these great populations, I believe, at least 90 reigning Sovereigns at this time ; and no doubt His Royal Highness must be placed in a position to exercise those spontaneous feelings, so characteristic of his nature, of generosity and splendour, which the character of the country likewise requires to be gratified. (Hear.")

Mr. Disraeli's motion was supported by the Opposition, though the leader of it thought that the Government might have been more liberal in its estimate. Mr. Fawcett was of opinion that the whole of the charges ought to be paid out of the English exchequer. Sir George Campbell on the other hand thought that the Indian revenue ought to have borne the whole of the expenses. The representatives of the working classes were dead opposed to any expenditure from the English Treasury on account of the Prince's visit. The papers brought in by the last English Mail contain report of the debate on the motion, which we will notice next week.

BABU TARINI CHURN MOZOOMDAR has discovered a new medicine for cholera. The following is the receipe :

DOSE OF MEDICINE.

Names of medicine	From 1 to 3 years	From 4 to 7 years	From 8 to 12 years	From 13 to 15 years	From 16 or upwards
Pulv Ipcac Co.	to ½ gr.	1 to 1½ gr	2 to 3 gr	3 to 4 gr	4 gr.
Acid gallic	½ to 2 gr.	2 to 4 ,,	2½ to 4	3 to 5 ,,	6 gr.

Each dose to be taken with Aniseed water every 3 hours one or two doses will suffice to cure the patient.

The above Allopathic medicine should not be used by a 5th class patient unless the pulse beats at the wrist regularly.

Tarini Churn Mozoomdar.

We have received a pamphlet containing certificates testifying to the efficacy of the medicine. The Babu, who tried the medicine chiefly at Benares, applied to the local authorities for aid for making the experiment on a commensurate scale, but his application was refused. Can't the hospital authorities in Calcutta be moved to give a trial to the medicine in some of the hospitals here ?

LORD SALISBURY has given a proper snub to the Bengal Civilians, who memorialised Government on the subject of the appointment of natives of India to the Civil Service under the new Parliamentary statute. We give the despatch of the Secretary of State *in extenso* :

India Office, London 27th May 1875.

MY LORD,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 25th March, No. 19 of 1875, transmitting a memorial by certain members of the Bengal Civil Service on the subject of the proposed admission, under Section 6 of the 33rd Victoria, Cap. 3, of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

On this memorial I have to observe that, when the pleasure of Parliament has once been declared on a matter of India administration, the action of the Indian Government in both its branches becomes simply Ministerial, and thus an imperative duty has been thrown on the Secretary of State in Council and on the Government of India to frame rules under Section 6 of the Statute, 33 Victoria, Cap. 3. At the same time I have no reason whatever to suppose, and I should myself be sorry to think, that Parliament intended by these provisions to inflict any material injury on the interests of the distinguished Service to which the memorialists belong. On the contrary, the enactment to which they call my attention may have the effect of putting an end to much cavil and complaint.

The memorialists must be aware that great and remarkable as have been the services rendered to the State by the privileged body of which they are members, yet there has always existed a feeling that the position of that body was in some degree antagonistic to what many regarded as the just claims of Natives of proved merit. I trust that they will, on reflection, consider that that measure passed by Parliament was as little hostile to their interests as a due appreciation of conflicted claims could permit, and that in effect their position will be strengthened by its enactment. The rules which have received my sanction secure that position by sufficient safeguards, and I believe the practical result will be that the admission of Natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, otherwise that by competition, will not effect in any material degree the interests of the existing members of the Bengal Civil Service. The interests of future members may be further guarded by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition."

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) SALISBURY.

So the apprehension, which had filled the native mind, is removed, and we feel deeply grateful to Lord Salisbury for his just and righteous decision. It will be seen that the door of competition will not be shut against the Indian, though probably a percentage will be prescribed for Native candidates. This is reasonable.

MR. HOBHOUSE has introduced a Bill in the Governor General's Council to amend the Law Reports Act. The reason of the amendment is this. One of the sections of that Act was framed for the purpose of giving the decisions of High Courts an extent of authority which they did not possess at the present moment. The Secretary of State is of opinion that that provision might lead to some embarrassment, and accordingly while he assented to, and approved of, the rest of the measure, he had intimated that he could not allow that particular portion of it to become law. He, however, suggested that, instead of disallowing the whole Act, the Government of India should repeal it, and re-enact such portion of it as was unobjectionable. Hence the present Bill.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant Governor on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner is an interesting *resume* of that document. It has the following paragraph regarding the epidemic fever :

"An interesting notice of the Burdwan fever, by Dr. Wilkie, who was specially deputed to examine the question, is appended by the Sanitary Commissioner to the present report. Dr. Coates expresses his concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Wilkie, which is also supported by Dr. French, that the disease is purely malarious, and not of a typhoid character, and consequently is not contagious. Any discussion of Dr. Wilkie's theory regarding the origin of the fever would be out of place in the present Resolution, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to commend the report to the perusal of members of the medical profession, as an expression of the views of an officer who is described by Dr. Coates as having had a good scientific training, and as being a careful and exact observer of the phenomena of the disease."

We should like to see Dr. Wilkie's report. We are glad to learn that the Lieutenant Governor has issued instructions to the Sanitary Commissioner to enquire into and report on the alleged obstructions to drainage in Sibpore and the neighbouring villages and also in the villages in the sub-division of Serampore suffering from the epidemic fever. Sir Richard Temple seems to be the first Lieutenant Governor who shews a disposition to test the drainage theory propounded by Babu Degumber Mitter by taking practical measures on the subject. It is observable that the medical faculty now recognizes the truth of the theory.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE was received with great ovation at Jessore. Great preparations were made by Raja Barodakant Roy and the Nurrail Babus for His Honor's reception, but the weather was against them. The rains prevented the illumination and the display of fire-works. The good people of Jessore greeted His Honor with an address, from which we make the following extract :

To know the feelings, to study the desires, wants, thoughts and wishes of the governed is the only successful method of securing good government. Nothing has excited a livelier sense of gratitude and more heartfelt admiration of the people of this country than the extreme solicitude and anxiety evinced by your Honor to acquain

yourself with those wants, thoughts, and feelings of the governed, and then to adopt measures in accordance with them. The many reforms that your Honor, during the short tenure of office, has proposed and consummated, cannot fail to excite feelings of deep gratitude in the minds of those for whose welfare they were intended. Education has received a new impetus at your Honor's hand, and it is now hoped that the tree of knowledge, planted in this land by the hands of Sir Cecil Beadon and Sir William Grey, will grow and thrive, and eventually bear fruit under the genial warmth of your Honor's most liberal and humane government. The introduction of art-education will confer a lasting benefit upon us. That is the way to enrich a country. We hope, under your Honor's administration, Bengal will have no longer to complain of her present poverty, while the furtherance of mass-education and the popularization of athletic exercises, for which we are largely indebted, should make our people intelligent, courageous, and manly.

As to the administration of justice, we are happy to relate that, under your Honor's rule and administration, every officer, civil or criminal, judicial or executive, in the district is trying his best to do justice, and to discharge his duties to his own credit and the satisfaction of the public.

We cannot justly conclude this address to your Honor without recording our sense of gratitude for the wise and humane policy conceived, matured, and subsequently adopted by your Honor for successfully averting the dangers with which the people of our country were brought face to face as the inevitable consequence of the disastrous famine which threatened to decimate the inhabitants of Bengal. The God Almighty, in his Divine wisdom and foresight, at a juncture when most needed, helped your Honor in your noble exertions to arrest the progress of that grim spectre, who, in long strides, and with wide open mouth, came to desolate the blooming lands of Bengal. The encouragement given to the native gentlemen by the proper and due recognition of the services they rendered throughout that anxious period equally deserves our hearty admiration and deepfelt gratitude. It has been demonstrated most forcibly to all that our enlightened Government is not slow to show fitting honour to those who by their well-directed exertions and timely endeavours, evince their willingness to serve their own country in need, and furnish unmistakable signs of loyalty by doing the utmost in their power to help the Government in the discharge of those onerous duties which, as rulers of the country they never hesitate to perform.

This was the second time within the last twelve years Jessore was visited by a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

MADRAS is shewing signs of life. A society has been established there entitled the "Hinthoo Shraiyobhi Vardhani Sabha" or "the Hindoo Welfare Advancement Association." The objects of this Society are thus set forth in the introduction to the Rules, a copy of which has been forwarded to us:

"With a view to promote and advance happiness, prosperity, and success in life, among all the members of the Hindoo Community at large, by keeping up a healthy flow of social feeling and mutual interchange of opinions through the medium of this Association; with a view to uphold and inculcate among all the classes of the Hindoo Community, genuine and heart-felt sentiments of devotedness' faithfulness, and loyalty towards our benevolent British Government; again, with a view to encourage every kind of science and art, and every branch of sound learning that is taking root in all parts of India at the present moment; and principally with a view to spread far and wide the Hindoo Religion, and to inculcate the chief principles and tenets of the important sub-divisions of the Hindoo Religion, upon the minds of uninitiated Hindoo students and others of the Hindoo Community, through lectures and pamphlets, without entering into narrow-minded and one-sided sectarian disputation; with these four chief heart-sprung and heart-felt aims, some lovers of their country's good have joined together in establishing an Association, named "Hinthoo Shariyobhi Vardheni Sabha" or "The Hindoo Welfare Advancement Association", leaving it before the enlightened and patriotic well-wishers of India to patronise and support it."

Mr. Sivasankara Pondiah B. A. is the Honorary Principal Secretary to this society. We wish it every success.

LOCAL.

PUBLIC MEETING TO DO HONOR TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE following is a summary of the proceedings of the public meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on Saturday, 31st July last. Babu Degumber Mitter, the Sheriff of Calcutta, thus opened the proceedings.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—With your permission I will read the requisition under which this meeting has been convened: "To the Sheriff of Calcutta. Sir,—We the, undersigned, have the honor to request that you will be good enough to convene, on an early date, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering what arrangements should be made to do honor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of H. R. H.'s approaching visit to this city." This has been signed by the Lieutenant Governor and the representatives of the different sections of the community of Calcutta. I will not anticipate the gentlemen who will address this meeting, but I will beg permission simply to observe that I consider it one of the happiest events in my life that I happen to hold the office of Sheriff at such an auspicious time as this, and that I thereby enjoy the privilege of summoning this meeting to do honor to the Heir-Apparent of our Gracious Sovereign, our future King. Ever since the establishment of the British Empire in the East, only once, about five years ago a distinguished member of the Royal Family honoured us with his august presence; but this is the first time that the Heir-Apparent of the Crown has expressed a wish—nay, declared it to be the dream of his life—to visit this country, and I have no doubt that this auspicious event will be hailed with rejoicings and fitting demonstrations of loyalty amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects througout the length and breadth of the country (cheers), Without detaining you with any further remarks, I declare the meeting open, and I beg to move that the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple be requested to take the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. BULLEN SMITH said: I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal, I will merely add that I am sure we all feel grateful to His Honor for having, amongst the many claims on his attention during a hurried visit to Calcutta, found time to come amongst us on this interesting occasion (applause.)

Sir Richard Temple, who now took the chair, and on rising was greeted with applause, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, my friends and fellow-citizens—I may open the proceedings by reading to you a para: from the programme with which it commences—"The Chairman will state the circumstances under which the meeting has been called in view to the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta." In explaining these circumstances, let us raise our minds, our imaginations, and our ideas one instant to the real greatness of the occasion. Let us think of the realities of the British Empire, that great abstract and ideal of which the Prince of Wales is the concrete manifestation and the personal representative! You often hear, it is said, that, non-adays, we are not relatively so great as we were, compared with other nations of Europe in the days of the First Napoleon. You will rest assured that it is statistically demonstrable by the fact of population, trade and also everything that constitutes national power, that we are relatively greater among the nations of Europe, much greater than we were even in the days of the First Napoleon (cheers). But perhaps it is objectionable that we should be the persons to declare or to describe the pre-eminence of the British Empire. Let us for a moment see what other nations say of us. A pamphlet has been published in Switzerland, showing that, before long, the English language would be spoken by the great majority of Christian nations, and by a large proportion of non-Christian nations, and will in a short time be the predominant language of the world. Again, a pamphlet has been published in Belgium showing that the ships, and in fact the mercantile marine of great Britain, surpass in number that of all other nations put together. Further, it seems now-a-days the fashion to suppose that no nation can be in the first rank of the powers of the world unless she can maintain a million of men under arms. Now, a pamphlet has been recently written by a French military officer, to show that counting up the various troops and contingents throughout the world, there is at any given moment at least one million of men under arms, who obey the commands of the Queen of England (cheers). Now, Gentlemen, we often hear that it is wrong that the picture of the Lion should be painted by himself. However, this picture of the British Lion is painted by his neighbours, who can have no interest whatever in making him out greater in power than he actually is. But passing from Europe, be our influence there greater, or be less, nobody can doubt that the possession of the Empire in India, the proportions of which I need not describe to such an assembly as this—I say the possession of that country, gives us a preponderating influence in Asia. No one can doubt the existence of our influence in Egypt, Turkey, Arabia, Persia Tartary, Siam, Japan and China. Then, again, think of our colonial empire. Why, it is so great that they say that before long some of these colonies, Englishspeaking colonies, must break off from the mother-country, and form a nation for themselves, just as the United States have formed a great nation for themselves; and become a cousin-hood with Great Britain itself. Well, the poet has described Rome as the "lone" mother of dead empires. Why, at that rate, England is the mother of living empires (cheers.) She is the mother of a progeny of young giants, who are bursting forth into all the vigour of national life (cheers). Whether England is to continue at the head of her conjuration of nations, or whether she is merely to be in future the mother of many nations—in either case, a glorious destiny is hers—a destiny which, I venture to say, is without precedent or parallel in the annals of the world (cheers,) Such, then, are the illustrious associations and traditions which, beginning many centuries ago, have, century after century, growing, rising, increasing now cluster around His Royal Highness the Heir-Apparent, the eldest son of our beloved Sovereign. Such, then is the halo of true majesty which surrounds the illustrious personage who is about to visit Calcutta. And then think for a moment what the city of Calcutta is. You doubtless bear in mind that it has a foreign trade worth fifty millions a year, with its population of 500,000 souls—that it is in truth the empress city of Asia. Moreover, if there be such a thing in the world as the "Hall of all Nations," I say it is in Calcutta (cheers—"Wilson's Hotel.") For though the British may be the ruling class, it is well known that they do not monopolise all the wealth and the influence of the city. On the contrary that wealth is distributed among all nations who come from, all places under the sun. It is distributed among Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, Greeks, Italians, Chinese, Armenians, Jews, Mahomedans, and last, though not least, Hindoos of every class and tribe. Such, then is this mighty city, and remember that she is beautiful as well as mighty.

There is no doubt that in many respects she has a noble river frontage—that she has long vistas, avenues, and perspective of street upon street, and road upon road—advantages in this respect, which are possessed by few cities upon the earth. I will endeavour in a few words to explain to you, how, on this occasion, subject to the approval of the community generally, it is proposed to make use of these local advantages for doing honor to the Prince's visit. First, then, it is proposed that the spectacle should commence with a display of fire-works on the Maidan. That will be seen from the roof of the grand stand of the race-course. Then it is proposed that the procession will proceed to Chowringhee. On many great occasions it has been shown how the long line of palaces in Chowringhee offers eminent advantages for illumination. Passing then by Chowringhee, to the Clubs, the Bengal and United Service Clubs, and the New Museum, the procession will turn down Lindsay Street, to the New Market place. From the New Market place it will find its way past the Office of the Municipal Commissioner to Dhurrumtollah. It will then pass down Dhurrumtollah as far as Wellington Square, which, I hope, will have in its centre a grand display of illumination. Thence it will find its way to College Street, the Medical College, and beyond that the great group of educational buildings which cluster round College Square. From College Square then, it will turn off at right angels down Colootolah Street, Then passing along the Strand, as far as Fairlie Place, it would turn down Fairlie Place as far as the point which is between the Head-Quarters, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Custom House. Then it would enter Dalhousie Square at the west of Writers' Building. Passing up Writers' Buildings as far as the Scotch Kirk, it will then turn along the east side of the square up to the Currency Office and the New Telegraph Office. Then it will pass up Old Court House Street, where the best shops are. Then passing by the North side of Government House, and the Government House Stables, it will pass down Wellesley Place, and re-enter Dalhousie Square close to the Dalhousie Institute. Then it will pass out of the Square by Hare Street, pass by the new building of the Small Cause Court, then it would reach the Strand which is between Metcalfe Hall and the Sailor's Home. Then it would turn round the Strand past the Bank of Bengal, then rounding the corner, it will pass in front of the High Court the Town Hall, and so return in the Course of about two and half hours to Government House. Now, I hope that the programme will meet with public support. I can say, that during the last week, I have myself ridden over every inch of the ground for the special purpose of examining it sufficiently, in company with my experienced friend, the Hon'ble Stuart Hogg; and we trust upon the best consideration we can give, that this programme will have one cardinal advantage, in that it will afford every class of the community an opportunity of displaying their loyalty and public spirit on this occasion (cheers.) We have tried, as far as possible, to give everybody his chance—to the Public Works Department in lighting up all the great public buildings. Also to the Municipality, represented by the Justices and their Chairman, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Port Commissioners, and to the Trades Association, and also to many of the most eminent European public officers, and to some, though not all, of the greatest of our native residents. Well, we trust also we have provided that on sites like the entrance to the Strand, the various squares like Wellington and College Squares there may be special displays of illumination, the cost of which displays can be defrayed from public subscriptions, which we hope to raise; and which subscriptions, we also hope, will be largely contributed to by those whose houses are so situated that they cannot come within the line of illumination.

Though the line of illumination will extend over about five miles, which I think you will admit is a considerable length, we have found it impossible to include as many of the native aristocracy as we should wish. But with that exception, we trust that we have as much as possible afforded to everybody his opportunity. Well, then, I will not detain you longer, especially as there are many other gentlemen to address you. But I will conclude by expressing the hope, which I am sure is shared by many, that Calcutta should so exert itself as to surpass all previous occasions, and display before our illustrious visitor a spectacle which is worthy of the British Empire in general, and of Calcutta in particular, a spectacle which of its kind so great, that His Royal Highness can hardly have ever seen the like before (cheers.)

Sir Richard Garth, the new Chief Justice, in moving the first Resolution, said,:

I have very great pleasure in proposing for your approval the resolution which has been placed in my hands. It is one, I feel sure, which in this loyal and influential assembly, needs not a syllable of introduction from me. It is only one expression of feeling, which I would venture to say, animates at this moment the heart of every individual amongst us here (cheers)—an expression of a deep sense of satisfaction and pleasure at the prospect of seeing, in this magnificent city, the Heir of the British Empire, and our earnest and anxious endeavour to welcome him on his arrival with every possible demonstration of loyalty (cheers.) It is perfectly true, as your excellent Sheriff has remarked just now, that His Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to express, not once or twice, but upon many occasions, that it has been one of the most cherished desires of his life to visit his Eastern Empire (cheers), and to realize, by his personal observation, those wonderful scenes of interest and beauty of which he has so often heard and read. We know, we have reason to know, that this desire was greatly enhanced by the enthusiastic reception which you gave some years ago to the Duke of Edinburgh, and the signal success, if I may be permitted to use the expression, which attended His Royal Highness's visit to this country (cheers). Under these circumstances, I trust that I may venture to say, for you as well as for myself as an inhabitant here, that the least we can do is to reciprocate warmly and cordially the wish which His Royal Highness has been gracious enough to express; and to accord him a welome, when he does come, which shall be worthy of his own high and exalted rank; and worthy of the Royal Family of which he is so distinguished a member—worthy of this great country, which forms so important a portion of the British Dominons, and last, but not least, worthy of this beautiful city of which we are so justly proud (cheers.) I feel, that after the exhaustive and pertinent remarks with which His Honor has introduced the object of this meeting to your notice, that I should be paying His Honor a very poor comrliment, if I were to attempt to preface the resolution which I am about to offer for your acceptance, with any further observations.

(Resolution published in our last issue.)

Rajah ROMANATH TAGORE said—Sir Richard Temple, Ladies and Gentlemen—I second with great pleasure the resolution moved by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice. Seldom have we had such a good opportunity of manifesting our loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, as we have just now by honoring her eldest son the Prince of Wales, who is about to visit this country. I do hope that my countrymen will join heart and soul with their European fellow-subjects in making a common demonstration on this auspicious occasion. For more than a hundred years, by the will of Providence, have we been placed under the auspices of British rule, and you will admit that we would be exceedingly ungrateful, and wanting in integrity, if we do not acknow-

ledge the *many* blessings it has conferred upon us. The British Government at great expense has given us education has founded schools, colleges, and universities; and I call upon you, my dear countrymen, to show, by your reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that the money thus expended for our improvement has not been thrown into the water as it were. You are now a civilized nation and knowing, as I do, that oriental nations are always demonstrative in their loyalty, I do not entertain the least doubt that you will unite in our common demonstration, for the purpose of doing honor to His Royal Highness on his arrival at the Metropolis of British India (applause.) With these remarks, I beg to second the resolution. *Carried by acclamation.*

Mr. Morgan, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in a few words moved the second Resolution published in our last issue.

Raja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur in seconding this Resolution said:

Hon'ble Sir, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have been requested to second the resolution, which has been just moved by the last speaker, and I do so with the greatest pleasure; but I believe I need not say much to commend it to the approval of the meeting, for I feel sure that all classes of this metropolitan community will cheerfully join with one voice in giving expression to a most hearty and cordial welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival in this city. Loyalty is a peculiar trait in the character of all Oriental nations, and it is especially so in that of the natives of this country (cheers). To our Hindoo notion, there is a "divinity which hedges the king," and our loyalty partakes of the nature of sacred devotion (cheers). Unfortunately, our Sovereign resides in a country far away from us, and it seldom falls to our lot to make a practical demonstration of our loyalty; we will all, therefore, hail with joy the occasion of the Prince's visit to these shores, as it will afford us an opportunity of testifying in the person of the Heir-Apparent, the love and devotion we bear to our gracious Queen, who to use the words of the Poet Laureate, holds,—

——Her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will (Cheers.)

Carried by acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Paul, Advocate General moved the third Resolution. He said:

I think the inhabitants of Calcutta may be worthily classed amongst the most loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen and they will not fail consequently to appreciate duly the great and lasting honor which is in store for them, on the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I have no doubt but that they will mark their sense of extreme gratification which will be produced by the advent of so illustrious and distinguished a visitor, by according to him a warm and most cordial reception, accompanying it with the splendour and magnificence of the East (cheers), and suited to the occasion and princely dignity of his rank. When it is remembered that the effect of British rule in India has been to advance Calcutta to its present state of prosperity, to give to her citizens security of life and property, to impart to their minds tranquility to possess and enjoy the same, I feel confident that my appeal to you and the public to open your purses freely and liberally, in furthering this cause, will be universally and fully met, in order that we may have the pride and pleasure of viewing our magnificent and beautiful city blazing in full effulgence on an occasion unprecedented in the annals of the country, and under the British administration of India (applause.)

Moulvi Abdul Latief Khan Bahadoor in seconding the Resolution said:

"It was a great delight to us all to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, a precious moment in our lives, when we were face to face with the first Prince of the Blood Royal, who ever came to our shores. How much greater the event which brings to this Empire the Heir-Apparent to the throne himself—how welcome the opportunity to behold our King to be! What must be our enthusiasm on such an occasion! But I regard the event as of much more than a ceremonial significance. I recognize the wisdom of England, which sends out to India her future Sovereign. It is well-known that we do not sufficiently care for what we do not know well enough, that our interest in our own is not distinct, intelligent, and active, if we have not seen them. However distracted his attention may be by the festivities which shall take place for his reception; however bewildering the strangeness of some of the scenes and sights that shall meet his eyes—His Royal Highness will at least have the advantage of somewhat mixing with the princes and people of India—his feudatories and subjects to be; he will not, it is to be hoped, fail to catch glimpses of the truth—to learn at least the aspirations of the people, if not all their wants in their manifold details—he will be sure to be struck by the vastness of the possessions of Great Britain, and the complexity of the problems involved in the government of a great historic Asiatic Empire, by a great European Power in the van of civilization. It will be our fault, if he is not struck as well, by our genuine loyalty to the rule, which is a daily blessing to us. *Carried by acclamation.*

Mr. Allardyce in moving the fourth Resolution said:

What is required to give life and spirit to the movement is, that the whole community become imbued with the idea that the occasion is one that demands a personal effort from every individual member, and that every individual becomes ready and willing to contribute what in him lies to make a complete and successful whole; and although we may all feel certain, on an occasion such as this, that every one will do his utmost, it is advantageous for many reasons that all should be publicly asked to join and assist. Then we have in Calcutta a body corporate called the Municipality, and I think we have a right to look to it to do on this occasion something worthy of the position it holds in the city. After our Municipality we have our business men and residents. These it does seem almost superfluous to ask on such an occasion. I am not in a position to say any thing authoritatively as to what the section of the community which I represent will do, but I am certain all who have the previlege of having their places of business in any commanding position, will make extra efforts to eclipse what they have done before, while those who have not the advantage of position will feel equally bound to come well to the front.

Rajah Narendra Kishna in seconding this Resolution spoke as follows:

For the first time in the annals of British India, we shall be brought face to face with royalty, for the first time, a splendid opportunity will be offered to us, to the lowliest as well as to the hightest of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, for an exhibition of their loyal feeling and doing homage to their future Emperor. It is true that our beloved Sovereign in her wisdom, with the advice of her responsible ministers has not for high reasons of state, permitted her son to visit this land as her own representative; but it is only a highly advanced and refined nation like the English which can split up the character of a high personage like the Prince into a private gentleman, and an individual representing his exalted position; but it is very difficult for the oriental mind to realize this nice distinction,—the Prince comes out as a noble visitor of the highest rank in his private capacity; for all that, however, we shall not be able to blind our consciousness that we feast our eyes with the sight of the august future Majesty of England, and the *bona fide* representative of our Sovereign. This will give us an intensity of delight and add a keen relish to it. This will call forth from the depths of our minds those dormant sentiments of profound veneration and devotion to Royalty for which the Hindoos as a nation are conspicuously distinguished from the remotest antiquity; their laws teach them to regard the King as the Viceregent of God on earth; and indeed it is no servile adulation to regard the Majesty of England as such, typifying her as the administrative power swaying the destinies of millions of human beings. In respect of the Prince himself, who is fully guided by the true genius of his noble nation, and appreciates his position as a private visitor, such a position would be of incalculable benefit to him. A great author says, "that the stiffness of ceremonies prevents a king from mixing familiarly with his subjects, and deriving that pleasure and knowledge which a free social intercourse promotes." Much of this stiffness which would clog the Prince in his representative character would be taken away. He comes prepared to be entertained as a noble guest in this great dependency of his Sovereign Mother. Let us then one and all stretch out our open and warm hands of welcome to the Royal guest in a manner becoming his illustrious rank and position, in a manner worthy of the loyal citizens of Calcutta, and in a spirit suited to the genius of the races now gathered together on the same platform. That we would be successful in this endeavour, we have a strong hope and positive belief—firstly, in the earnestness of our purpose; secondly, the great help that will be accorded to us by the nobleman our respected and beloved Viceroy, who has a nobility of heart, force of will, and fund of energy equal to this great occasion. In conclusion I have to observe that a general illumination of the town will be one of the most fitting ways of expressing our feeling of loyalty, and doing honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Babu KRISTODAS PAL in moving the fifth Resolution spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The resolution, which has been entrusted to me, is an eminently practical one, and does not therefore need many words from me to commend it to your approval. It names a certain number of public-spirited gentlemen, as representatives of the different sections of the varied community of this city, to accept the high commission of making suitable arrangements for giving a reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, such as would prove worthy of that illustrious and Royal visitor, worthy of our gracious Sovereign, who will be represented in his person, and worthy of the name and fame of the metropolis of British India (cheers.) It will be the office of this committee to give shape to our thoughts, expression to our feelings, and body to our deeds, and I must say that they cannot have a pleasanter task to perform (cheers.) Whatever difference may exist between Englishmen and Indians as regards language, customs, habits and religion, it is undeniable that both are animated by an all-pervading sentiment of loyalty to their common Sovereign (cheers); if Englishmen are proud of their Queen on account of the many private and public virtues that adorn her character, the Indians are profoundly grateful to her for the many blessings which have been conferred upon them under Her Majesty's beneficent rule (cheers.) The feeling of loyalty, I need hardly remind you, is deeply rooted in the Hindus breast; you have heard just now that devotion to the sovereign is inculcated as a solemn and sacred duty in his religious books; there is not a ceremony performed by him in which he does not make an offering to the ruling power in the land; the king has indeed a place near the gods; even if he professes a foreign religion that does not detract from his importance, for did not the Hindoos in the days of the Mogul Emperors chant about *Delhisarava, Jagadiswarava* the "Lord of Delhi! the Lord of the Universe!" (*cheers*)—and the Queen of England is now the Empress of Hindusthan.—She, over whose dominions it is truly said the sun never sets, reigns where the Great Mogul once held sway, and claims the homage which was once paid to him (cheers). And how willingly is that homage rendered unto her? She stands forth as the representative of a power which has re-kindled the East with the light that had been borrowed from it to relume the West; which has, with the extension of its arms, extended the arts and commerce of civilized life wherever it has gone; which has resuscitated the dead bones of the ancient civilization of India, breathed the breath of life into its inert masses, given a healthy impulse to their legitimate aspirations for social and political advancement, and enabled them to enjoy the fruits of their honest, labour the yield of their enterprize and the rights of humanity and the citizenship of a free state in peace and tranquillity, with perfect liberty, and with the utmost advantage (cheers). But it is not as a constitutional sovereign only Her Majesty receives the homage of her subjects in the East. If I may venture to say, Queen Victoria is the Hindu's *beau ideal* of a monarch. (cheers). The mistress of an Empire, the like of which, in extent, power and grandeur is not met with in history, in her shine with the greatest lustre the good qualities which become a sovereign and grace the daughter of Eve. (cheers). Devoted and faithful to the Crown she wears, kind and affectionate to her subjects, attached to her family and children, charitable to the poor, delighting in the luxury of doing good in stealth, pious but without pomp, she is equally loved and respected by those who have the privilege of approaching her august presence and by those whom fortune has placed at far distance, (cheers). In the eyes of the Hindu the example she has set to the fair sex of Europe, since the Lord has been pleased to take away from her her beloved consort, cherishing with becoming devotion, self-abnegation and humility the memory of him, who was the partner of her life, her sorrows and her joys has thrown a scared halo round her, and the earnest solicitude with which she looks to the welfare of her Indian subjects, and a notable proof of which was afforded in her lively anxiety and handsome personal contribution last year, when Bengal was visited with a dire calamity, has taught my countrymen to regard her truly as the Queen Mother (cheers.) The eldest son of such a mother, who will one day succeed her on the throne—may that day be long distant!—our Crown-Prince, who according to all accounts, is a prince every inch, is about to visit her Indian Empire, to study its condition, its people, its resources and its institutions, and you may well imagine that nothing will gratify her more than to know that her Indian subjects has given H. R. H. a right loyal welcome (cheers.) Hitherto the Majesty of England was to the people of India impersonal, invisible, impalpable—a sort of metaphysical property, a mere sound, an echo, but now they will have the happiness of realizing bodily in the person of their royal visitor what was, as it were, a structure of their imagination (cheers). The manifestations of joy with which the welcome intelligence of this auspicious event has been received in this country, are an earnest of the enthusiasm with which that event will be celebrated by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects through the length and breadth of this vast Empire; and I do fervently hope that when H. R. H. returns to his native isle, he will be in a position to tell his dear mother and our beloved Queen how cordially, cheerfully, and loyally was he received by her Indian subjects, how deeply attached are they to her benign sceptre, and how earnestly do they pray for the continuance of her beneficent sway, protecting the weak, relieving the wronged, helping the helpless, encouraging the good, and diffusing the blessings of peace, prosperity, and contentment (loud cheers).

Carried by acclamation.

MR. ELIAS S. GUBBOY seconded the Resolution.

The Hon'ble Stuart Hogg said—Ladies and gentlemen—I claim your indulgence for a minute. I feel sure you will agree with me that the proceedings of the meeting would not be complete, if we omitted a resolution which I now propose to place before you. It is a resolution which, although it does not refer to so high a personage as the Heir-Apparent, yet it is one that refers to a person high in this land, the highest in rank in Bengal at present. It refers to one who, with a rare union of literary abilities and marvellous energy, and physical endurance, has raised himself by his own merits alone, to the highest place which a Civil Servant of Her Majesty the Queen can attain to in this country. I mean the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple. I do not propose to pass in review the brilliant career of our Chairman of this evening. His services, public and private, are too fresh in our memories to need that, but, Gentlemen, can we in the year 1875 forbear to cast a retrospective glance for a moment upon the great doings of last year when he overcame an enemy as great even as was conquered by the Duke of Wellington?—for he conquered by his energy and perseverance no less an enemy than the grim famine of last year; and he has thereby made himself beloved to all the people of this country. If he had done no more, if he had performed no other illustrious deed than this, he would still claim a great place in the annals of history. But I am sure you all agree with me that we owe him a debt of gratitude in having snatched a few hours from his many arduous duties, to appear among us this day to take a share in proposing a resolution, expressing our feelings of loyalty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The resolution I have now to propose to you is that a vote of thanks be offered to Sir Richard Temple for his having honored us with his presence this evening (applause).

The Chairman—I desire to thank you very much for the cordial manner in which you have received this resolution, and to express to you the assurance that the public may count upon every possible assistance being rendered not only by myself, but what is much more important by many other officers of the Government of Bengal who are resident in Calcutta, from the present time even until that when these illuminations and pyrotechnic display shall be exhibited. I am requested to add that at the close of the proceedings, a meeting of the General Committee will be held at one of the side rooms of the hall for the purpose of appointing a General Committee.

The meeting then broke up

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Kurseong 26th July 1875. 153

NOTICE.

GANTZER.—At Hazaribagh, on the 25th July 1875, the wife of Alfred H. Gantzer, District Engineer Road Cess Department, of a daughter. 157

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

R. F. STEVENS AND CO.,

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A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th August 1875 *at* 11 *o'Clock* A. M. *for the following purposes:*

1. To consider the following Resolution that was passed at the Public Meeting, held at the Town Hall, on the 31st July 1875.

"That an Address be prepared from the Municipal "Corporation, in which all classes be invited to join, "for the purpose of welcoming His Royal Highness "the Prince of Wales to Calcutta, and conveying to "His Royal Highness the earnest expression of the "loyalty and devotion of the community towards "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England "and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

2. To appoint a Commitee for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for illuminating the Municipal Buildings and Squares in honor of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting, of the Justices held on the 29th July, and at the Public Meeting on the 31st idem.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
155 *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

Additional business to be brought forward at the Special General Meeting of the Justices convened for the 11*th August* 1875.

The Chairman to propose "that the Store Godown and Yard in Jaun Bazar Street be sold by auction at an upset price of Rs. 21,000, and the money be devoted to establishing a Godown close to the new Office and to the Construction of a range of shops at the South East Corner of the market, in lieu of the existing unsightly sheds.

Mr. James Wilson to move, as a new rule for the conduct of business and an *adendum* thereto.

"That at the time appointed for the opening of every meeting of Justices, the Secretary shall call over the names of the Resident Justices: and any Justice who is not then present to answer to his name shall pay a fine of .....Rupees, and any Justice who shall absent himself from any such meeting shall pay a fine of ... . Rupees. Provided always that in certified cases of illness or of absence from the City of.....miles distance, no fines shall be payable as above.

Adendum.—The amount that may be realised by fines under the above rule shall form no part of the municipal funds, but shall be at the disposal of so many of the Justices (or the majority of them) as will constitute the highest quorum; such quorum to be formed of the Justices who stand highest in order on the annual register of attendance.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
156 *Secretary to the Justices.*

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